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No. 10

SWIFT & CO.—ARMOUR & CO.—NELSON MORRIS & CO.—CUDAHY & CO.—JOHN MORRELL & CO.—KINGAN & CO.—JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.—PROCTOR & GAMBLE CO.—DAVID S. BROWN & CO.—LARKIN SOAP CO.—MILSOM RENDERING & FERTILIZER CO.—JAMES ARMSTRONG SOAP CO.—PEET BROS. MFG. CO.—SCHULTZ & CO.—LEVER BROS.—LAUTZ BROS. & CO.—CASSETTY OIL CO.—W. & H. WALKER—JOS. BIECHELS SOAP CO.—ELBERTON OIL MILLS—PARIS COTTON OIL CO.—NEW YORK SANITARY UTILIZATION CO.—MINNESOTA SOAP CO.—SHERMAN COTTON OIL CO.—AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.—MERCHANTS & PLANTERS OIL CO.—SOUTHERN COTTON OIL CO.—CHARLOTTE OIL & FERTILIZER CO.—SCHWARZSCHILD & SULZBERGER CO.—DELANEY & CO.—HEWITT BROS. SOAP CO.—DELAWARE GLUE CO.—ST. LOUIS DRESSED BEEF & PACKING CO.

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Fig. 2. Blanking half wrapped.



Fig. 3. Blanking finished job.

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SEE PAGE 48 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX.

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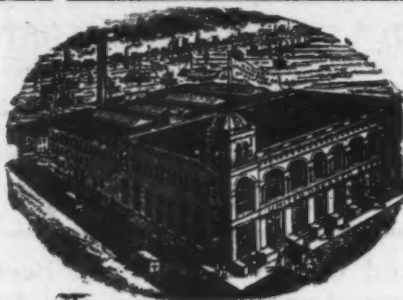
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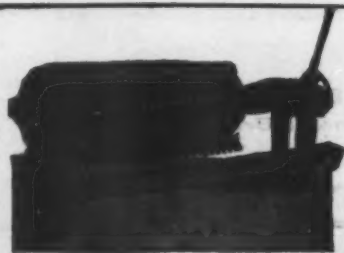
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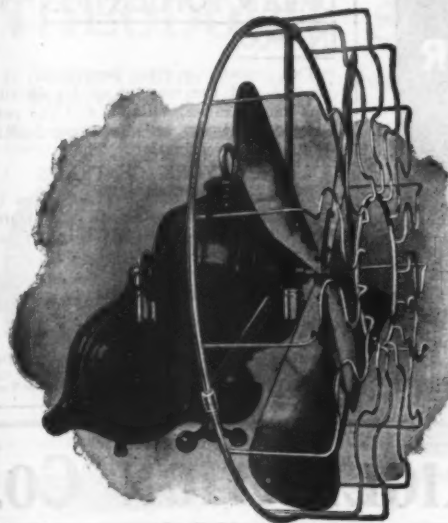
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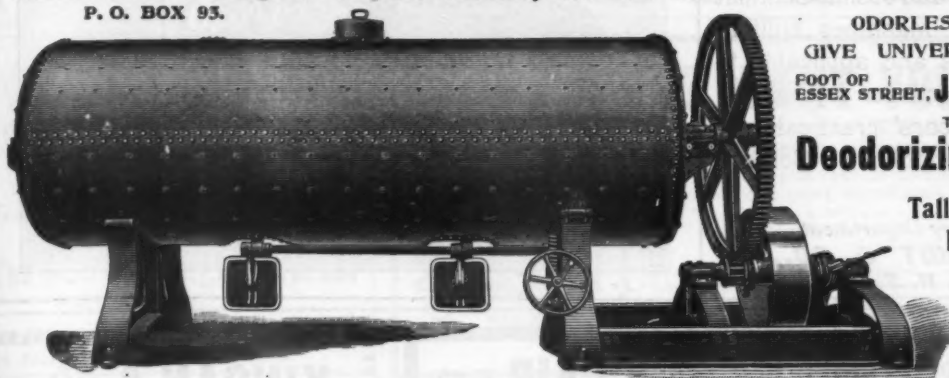
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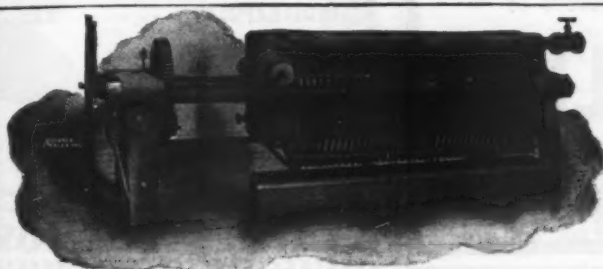
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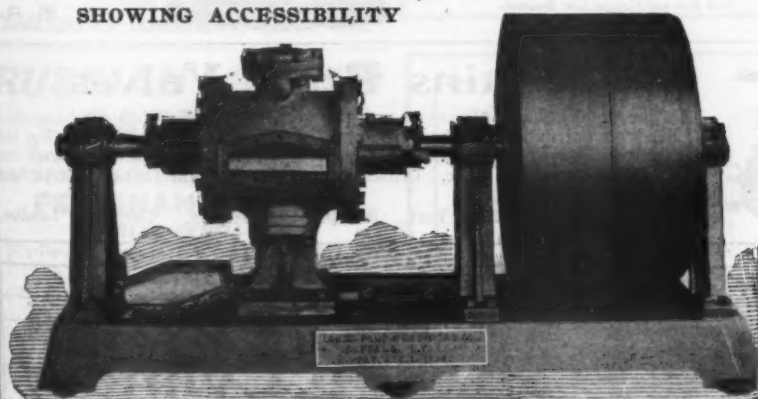
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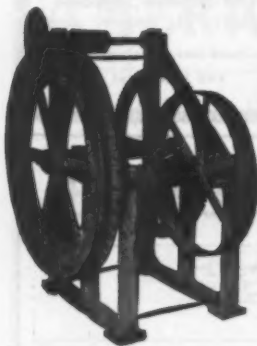
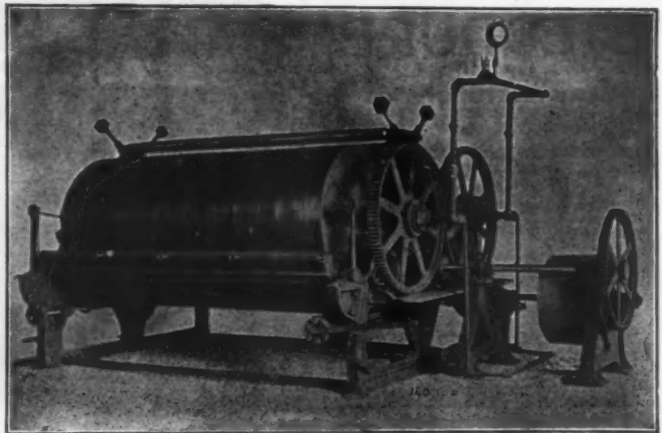
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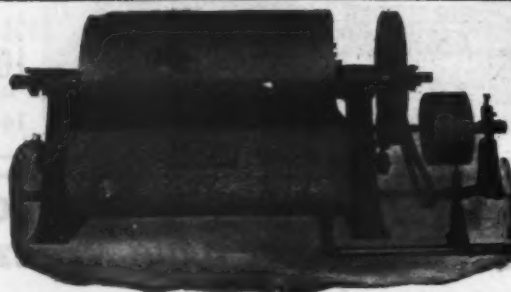
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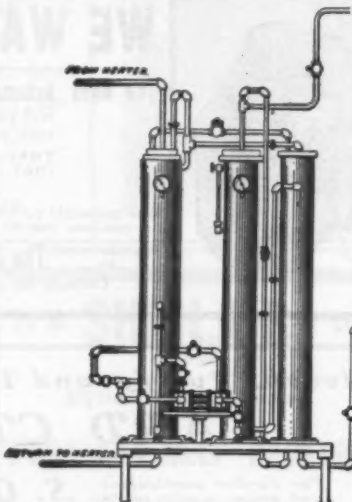
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CLEVELAND—Cleveland Brewers' Supply Co.

PITTSBURG—ALLEGHENY—United Storage Co.

LIVERPOOL, ENG.—Jas. Simpson & Co.

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA—The Ammonia Co. of
Australia.

ST. LOUIS—Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.—Lar-
kin & Scheffer Chemical Co.

CHICAGO—A. Magnus Sons Co.—Fuller & Ful-
ler Co.

ATLANTA—Fred. W. Wolf Co.

MILWAUKEE—Baumbach-Reichel Co.

DETROIT—Michigan Ammonia Works.

CINCINNATI—Herman Goepfer & Co.

KANSAS CITY—Cooley & Kennedy.

NEW ORLEANS—The Parker-Blake Co., Ltd.

HOUSTON—Southwestern Oil Co.

SAN FRANCISCO—Pacific Ammonia & Chem-
ical Co.—Geo. Herrmann Co.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND CLASS RATES.

Vol. XXIX.

New York and Chicago, September 5, 1903.

No. 10.

MUST DIP CATTLE.

The Kansas State Live Stock Sanitary Board has decided that all cattle having mange must be dipped. The order will not be modified.

FOOD CHEMISTS ACTIVE.

The Pennsylvania Food Department's Chemists are very busy analyzing samples of foods, liquids and spices in carrying out the food law of that State.

IMPROVING THEIR BEEF.

The recent purchase of blooded beef cattle in the North and West by Southerners indicates that the farmers of the South are going to improve their abattoir stock.

THE FOOD SEIZURE MANIA.

Wyoming cattle raisers are warming up to Portland, Ore., as a beef cattle market. There has been a general awakening over the Northwest which has enhanced that section in many commercial respects.

CUDAHY'S WICHITA AMBITION.

John Cudahy now has ambitions to have the largest packinghouse plant in Wichita, Kan. The plant there will soon have a capacity of 2,000 hogs per day. Wichita is an important hog center and it is central for distributive purposes.

P. E. I. PORK PACKERY.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Canada, will have a branch pork packing factory. It will be put in by Davis & Fraser, of Halifax, who have leased the old brick factory of Mark Wright & Co. for the purpose. It is being installed. The demand is for 130 to 200-lb. hogs at that packing point.

MORRIS INCORPORATES IN KANSAS.

Nelson Morris & Co. have applied for a charter in Kansas to do business in that State. The company will build a big plant in Kansas City. The company is an Illinois corporation. The Morris Company is a big, clean concern, and will be an important addition to Kansas business energy.

THE FOOD SEIZURE MANIA.

The food inspectors at Savannah, Ga., had the "seizure fit" a few days ago and picked up 420 lbs. of oleomargarine because it was yellowish and had only the $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. revenue sign on it. The party didn't know whether it was real or artificially colored. The matter is likely to have a court threshing.

THE LARD "CORNER" SCARE.

Chicago lard interests took much interest in the reported Swift corner of lard. The anxiety was caused by the known shortage of lard in the floating market. The opportune time for a corner and the easy conditions for it alarmed those who awoke to the fact more than any actual move itself.

SIGMUND OPPENHEIMER DEAD

One of the best known and most highly esteemed representatives of the packers' and butchers' supply trade has passed away. For thirty-five years Sigmund Oppenheimer, the founder and chief of S. Oppenheimer & Company, incessantly worked for the development of the business which he started as a boy of hardly more than 18 years of age without any means, and which he left as an establishment of international reputation and of very large means.

Born in Mannheim, Germany, in 1850, he brought to the United States in 1868 an excellent preparatory education, an indomitable will power and energy and a keen eye for business opportunities. The American meat trade was at that time in its infancy, but many a far-sighted business man foresaw the remarkable opportunities of the vast, rich American territory for the development of a world-ruling trade. It was the time when G. F. Swift and P. D. Armour commenced their far-reaching undertakings which led to the present gigantic expansion of the American meat trade and its allied industries. Young Oppenheimer was not slow to grasp the promising situation and to keep pace with the growth of the trade. It was a hard, uphill struggle for the young and poor man, but when after years of successful work he could look over his achievements, he had every reason to be well satisfied with the results of his own work. And this satisfaction became a predominant feature of his character. The editor of The National Provisioner, who had personally known him for many years, can state from his own knowledge that he has seldom, if ever, met a man of a happier disposition, so thoroughly in love with his work and so sincerely satisfied with its results. This happy

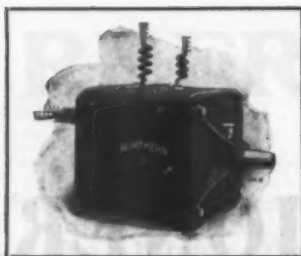
disposition was carried by him into his domestic life and into all social functions in which a man of his standing, even of his retiring disposition, was bound to participate.

His happy nature made him also a good friend, always willing to devote his time, his work and not seldom his money to the advantage of the worthy. He had a host of friends, as was best shown at the time of his funeral, when even his large and beautiful home, 66 East Eightieth street, New York, could not hold half of the people who desired to pay him the last tribute.

For comparatively a few years only Sigmund Oppenheimer stepped out from the retirement which his devotion to his business and to his family forced upon his private life. The society "Freundschaft," one of the most prosperous New York clubs, made him their president and re-elected him until he requested to be excused. He was also for several years director of the Mt. Sinai Hospital, to which charitable institution as well as to many others he was always a liberal contributor.

Mr. Oppenheimer was also a member of the New York Produce Exchange and of the New York Chamber of Commerce. About a year ago his health began to fail him, and even European physicians could not stem the ebb-tide of life. He bore his long illness with a wonderful patience and a remarkable tranquillity. The business of S. Oppenheimer & Company, with headquarters in New York and branches in Chicago, Hamburg, London and Wellington, N. Z., will be continued under the chief management of his brother and life-long co-operator, Mr. Julius Oppenheimer.

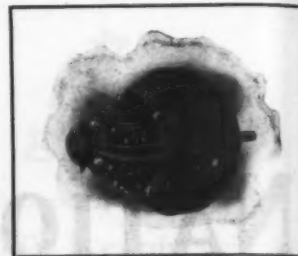
The National Provisioner and its editor extend their most sincere sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family.



Northern Crane Motor

AN intelligent conception of methods as well as machines essential to the successful application of motors to machine drive.

Northern Engineers are proficient in the adaption of motors to machine drive; Northern Motors are readily adapted to the service.



Northern Universal Motor.

Motor Bulletin No. 2229.

NORTHERN ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., Engineers, Manufacturers. **Madison, Wis., U.S.A.**

FREE MEAT IN GERMANY

Every country has its election cry. It is its campaign slogan. Hon. August T. Koerner, former State Treasurer of Minnesota, has just returned from a trip abroad. He found free meat to be the campaign slogan over in Germany among the working people. He says:

"The newspapers of Germany are trying to persuade the people that America is not the place for the laboring man.

"They are portraying America as a trust-ridden nation. Workmen in the United States, they say, no longer share the profits of industry to which they are justly entitled. Great combinations of capital, in their opinion, control prices of provisions and manufactured articles and dictate what the wage-earner shall receive for his labor.

"Still the Germans have the idea that every American is rich, and they do not hesitate to fleece him if they get a chance. An American traveling in Germany needs to have his eyes open, or else he will pay double price for what he buys.

German Socialists.

"The Socialists of Germany differ quite materially from the Socialists of the United States," said Mr. Koerner. "Socialism in Germany is a movement in favor of a more representative government and against standing armies. In some respects it is similar to the Liberal movement in England and Canada. It is particularly strong in the cities and has made rapid gains, especially in Leipzig and Dresden.

"The Socialist movement seems to have the support of the middle class, and unless the government voluntarily adopts the desired reforms it will eventually win control of the machinery of the government. There is considerable ground for their position. Wages in Germany are scarcely half as much as in the United States; the taxes are much higher, and among provisions, meat especially is very dear. The average wage of a laboring man is about 50 cents a day. For him to eat meat is simply out of the question; he cannot buy it for less than 18 to 25 cents a pound. Plain rye bread is the principal diet.

Want Free Meats.

"For this reason there is a strong demand for the removal of the tariff on meats. 'Free meats' is the cry that one hears everywhere in

Germany. The common people have taken it up, and the Socialists are using it as a campaign word. Germany, you know, does not produce any great amount of live stock. The farms are small; an American would be surprised to see them. Often a holding is not more than 50x100 yards. The farms look like little garden patches.

"On the whole, there is the friendliest feeling toward America. Once in a while you see a German who thinks that America is getting a little too grasping; that we are making too much of a rush for money, but as a rule the Germans think we are all right. Occasionally a German will complain of 'yellow journals' in America. This was particularly noticeable at the time of the affair at Manila, but sentiment of this kind always subsides in a short time.

Chamberlain's Tariff.

"As far as I could learn the protective tariff scheme of Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary of England, does not meet the approval of the great mass of the people. The workmen will not allow a tariff on bread. The

newspapers, too, as far as I could learn, are opposed to the scheme. Personally I do not think that England will ever adopt the system which Mr. Chamberlain proposes.

"The advocates of the scheme point exultantly at America. They say that our commercial progress is due almost entirely to a protective tariff. They maintain that the price of labor has increased in a great proportion. This, of course, is practically what the advocates of a protective tariff maintain in this country. The conditions in England, however, are different, and I do not believe that the change will ever be made."

CATTLE EXPRESS TRAINS.

The Denver road has inaugurated a livestock express to Fort Worth, Tex. It starts from Amarillo, Tex., on Sundays and reaches Fort Worth in time for market on Monday; on Wednesdays for Thursday's cattle sales. These trains will be run so as to accommodate the shippers along the line and save for them as much shrinkage as possible. The road officials would like to be notified from shippers along the line a day or so ahead of the time that the train will pass their shipping point, so that the company will have the cars ready and save a delay.

IMPROPER BORAX TEST IN GERMANY.

The National Provisioner in a recent issue eliminated the doubtful accuracy of the borax test as practiced by the German food chemist which has resulted in a variety of annoyances to the American importers of meat and other food products. In order to substantiate the doubtful character of the tumeric test a number of experiments have been made by The National Provisioner Analytical Laboratory to the effect that while a percentage of borax to the amount of 1, or even 0.1 per cent. can be clearly ascertained with the utmost certainty without color-comparison, the presence of borax in amounts of 0.01 or a less per cent. is a very uncertain undertaking, unless a color-comparison with very delicate tumeric paper with other substances treated in an identical manner is made. When a solution of the commercial salt and saltpetre of a strength of the usual working formula was treated to the tumeric test it was a decidedly hazardous undertaking to declare positively for or against the presence of borates. We would, therefore, recommend the excusing of the German food chemists to some extent for being color-blind, but must insist that, before the

declaration by them is made that the goods really contain borax or boric acid, they exercise a more judicious judgment in regard to the positive fact that, as proven in our laboratory, other substances besides borates produces very misleading color reactions. The different grades of salt are found to produce different shades, but all were found to be absolutely borax free and the utmost accuracy was observed during all the experiments in order to bring this very important matter before the public as dependable truth. In fact, our pure salt and saltpetre tests might have misled some one with less capacity for color-distinguishing to the conclusion that borates were present, though in but infinitesimal quantity, say about 0.0001 of one per cent, it then becomes, in our estimation a plain case of ridicule to assume that so little a quantity would be added for the purpose of preservation. In fact, such an assumption is silly in view of the helplessness of so infinitesimal an amount to preserve. How ludicrous, then, it must be for German authorities to hold up shipments which show no more color reaction than so delicate a test will show, even with the saltpetre doubt eliminated.

DECLINING MEAT IMPORTS IN GERMANY

By Hon. Frank H. Mason, U. S. Consul General at Berlin, Germany.

As was generally expected, there comes from the daily press throughout Germany complaints about the reduced supply of meat caused by the somewhat drastic meat inspection law, the last remaining clauses of which went into force on the 1st of April, 1903. The general effect of the new regulations will be inferred from the fact that during the three months from April 1 to June 30, 1903, only 3,250 tons of fresh meats were imported into Germany, against 4,715 tons during the same period in 1901 and 5,776 tons in 1902. The import of smoked and other simply prepared meats dropped from 6,561 tons to 2,240 and bacon from 3,073 tons to 771 during the April-June quarter, as compared with the imports for the same period of the preceding year. Hams declined likewise from 810 tons to 256 and other forms of pork meats from 1,825 tons to 574. Add to this the fact that by another clause of the same law, which has been in force since October, 1900, the importation of sausages and canned meats—of which 8,842 tons, valued at \$2,046,800, were imported in 1890—has been prohibited, and it will be apparent that the German meat import has been reduced to about one-third of its former proportions. This in a nation of such liberal and

constant meat eaters as the Germans is an economic fact of serious and far-reaching importance.

The deficit in imported meats has, however, been counterbalanced to some degree by an increase in the receipts of foreign cattle, of which there were imported during the first six months of 1903 174,000 head, valued at 54,000,000 marks (\$12,852,000), as against 148,394 head, valued at 44,000,000 marks (\$10,472,000), during the same period in 1902. This increased import of live cattle, however, is stimulated by another fact, viz., the new tariff law, which will probably go into effect some time next year. It raises the duty on imported cattle to \$4.28 per 100 kilograms (220.4 pounds), live weight, which will all but prohibit importations under ordinary conditions of the market. Naturally such a change in duties has stimulated heavy importations during the last months before the new schedule is to go into effect.

In connection with the above report of our Consul-General at the German capital the following statistics of the American exports of meats to the countries named for the fiscal years 1901, 1902 and 1903 will prove to be interesting:

EXPORTS OF MEATS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Whither exported.	1901.		1902.		1903.	
	Quantity. Pounds.	Value.	Quantity. Pounds.	Value.	Quantity. Pounds.	Value.
Beef, canned:						
United Kingdom..	40,203,687	\$3,912,646	51,282,929	\$5,081,762	47,253,444	\$4,857,124
Belgium .....	.....	.....	329,787	32,201	518,832	52,610
France	678,504	68,089	823,776	82,807	400,374	40,164
Germany	2,559,754	247,804	353,414	35,318	985,433	98,702
Total*	53,445,521	5,307,501	66,645,838	6,646,130	76,307,114	7,916,928
Beef:						
Salted or pickled..	55,312,632	3,145,219	48,632,727	3,031,027	52,801,220	3,814,671
Other cured	789,285	72,677	818,382	72,836	1,126,032	102,184
Total	56,101,917	3,217,896	49,451,109	3,103,863	53,927,252	3,916,855
Exported to:						
United Kingdom..	20,019,678	1,206,242	16,534,266	1,096,138	19,696,417	1,526,933
Belgium .....	.....	.....	1,496,008	92,324	1,607,900	110,440
France	136,200	6,887	123,000	7,505	187,400	11,944
Germany	6,931,353	395,402	8,730,223	570,922	9,749,423	707,037
Bacon:						
United Kingdom..	369,082,490	30,884,512	310,380,793	28,927,610	162,549,709	17,572,088
Belgium .....	.....	.....	21,361,704	1,941,997	11,349,214	1,131,406
France	2,755,224	196,782	845,484	75,048	447,546	44,796
Germany	18,394,390	1,366,055	20,009,656	1,675,155	13,705,305	1,339,119
Netherlands .....	.....	.....	5,736,628	499,230	3,764,141	385,211
Total*	456,122,741	37,499,026	383,150,624	35,449,797	207,336,000	22,178,525
Hams:						
United Kingdom..	191,127,894	20,269,042	202,390,263	22,569,633	189,026,769	22,797,301
Belgium .....	.....	.....	6,648,096	674,814	3,814,913	411,308
France	667,119	65,310	180,041	18,572	135,740	14,843
Germany	2,156,646	218,758	2,128,576	219,826	1,143,210	116,658
Total*	216,571,803	22,842,778	227,653,232	25,222,744	214,183,365	25,712,633
Pork:						
United Kingdom..	88,731,438	6,830,647	98,504,537	8,641,863	71,497,640	7,592,301
Belgium .....	.....	.....	6,047,148	520,219	3,915,839	402,417
France	111,925	7,196	78,000	6,750	89,300	8,851
Germany	9,830,423	655,697	8,671,775	719,438	2,896,130	270,437
Total*	169,372,197	12,351,170	160,667,949	13,770,026	116,253,487	11,995,253
Lard:						
United Kingdom..	211,264,628	16,377,255	199,442,907	19,019,841	196,458,773	20,747,232
Belgium .....	.....	.....	30,404,880	2,874,757	23,702,251	2,413,561
France	15,471,922	1,148,518	7,552,774	667,164	4,346,321	427,708
Germany	182,369,879	13,700,875	173,517,891	16,262,251	148,962,391	15,448,598
Total*	611,357,514	46,560,148	556,840,222	52,375,864	490,755,821	50,854,504

*Including countries not named.

The figures above tell their own story, but it is left to the industrial and official mind to work out the remedy. The Department of Agriculture will aim at stopping the import of impure foods from the other side. This move will at least reserve that amount of our home consumptive trade for our domestic commerce. The reflex of the effort will give American products a better name here and abroad.

MEAT IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION IN GERMANY.

Deputy Consul-General Simon W. Hanner reports as follows from Frankfort, Germany:

Since the new German meat-inspection law has been in force the importation of foreign meat, sausages and canned meat stuffs have decreased about one-third. This great reduction has, however, been compensated for by the increase of imported live animals for slaughtering purposes. During the first half of the present year 174,050 head of cattle, valued at 54,000,000 marks (\$12,852,000), were imported by Germany. In the same period of the preceding year the number of foreign cattle imported was 148,394, valued at 44,000,000 marks (\$10,472,000). Should the new tariff law go into operation in its present shape of largely enhanced rates on imported meat and livestock, the importation of foreign beef cattle and hogs, as also of meat stuffs generally, will greatly diminish and meat consumption in Germany be seriously affected thereby; but the German stock raisers will profit by the higher prices which will rule for their protected meat products.

NEW UNION STOCK YARDS.

(From Our Special Correspondent at Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Arrangements are now complete for the official opening of the new stock yards, Monday next, September 7, Labor Day. Buyers, shippers and stock men from all parts of the country have signified their intention of being present. The Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will officially welcome the visitors. Mr. Cassett, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and other railroad officials will deliver addresses. W. V. Callery, president of the Pittsburgh Packing & Provision Company, and General Manager Simon O'Donnell have left nothing undone to make the event unparalleled in the history of the live stock industry.

The yards are ready, and the pens are already full of stock, fine stock for this important event. The business men's parade on the 27th of August surprised every one, and was impressive of Pittsburgh's commercial importance. This will be a greater packing center than ever.

STOCK YARDS NO MORE.

After forty years of honorable service the old Pittsburgh Central Stock Yards, at East Liberty, have been abandoned. The entire service has been removed to Herrs Island, where the new Union Stock Yards will be opened on Monday (Labor Day).

TRADE GLEANINGS

Procter & Gamble are erecting a large soap plant at Kansas City.

The Blue Ridge Packing Company, Luzerne, Pa., has made an assignment.

The Combination Soap Company, Wells-ville, O., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated.

C. A. Schieren, Brooklyn, N. Y., will erect a leather factory at 61-71 Cliff street, New York.

Charles F. Miller, of Lancaster, Pa., has purchased the R. W. Bell soap plant at Buffalo, and will remodel and operate it.

The Oriental Paint, Soap and Chemical Company, capital \$12,000, has been incorporated by Hirsch, Dashey & Julius April, New York, and Weism L. Mitchell, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PROVISIONS IN CHICAGO.

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Chicago at the close of business Aug. 31, as reported to the Board of Trade:

	Aug. 31, 1903.	Aug. 31, 1902.
M. pork, new, made since Oct. 1, 1902, bbls.	24,044	36,480
M. pork, made Oct. 1, 1901, to Oct. 1, 1902 .....	.....	80
M. pork, made Oct. 1, 1900, to Oct. 1, 1901 .....	.....	.....
Other kinds of bbl. pork, bbls.	25,951	20,089
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1902, tcs.	96,024	45,760
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, 1901, to Oct. 1, 1902 .....	.....	.....
P. S. lard, made previous to Oct. 1, 1901 .....	.....	.....
Other kinds of lard..	10,472	7,952
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, 1902, lbs.	32,410,708	17,705,823
Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1902, lbs..	.....	.....
Short clear middles, lbs.	575,641	118,324
Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, 1902, lbs..	3,279,721	4,964,572
Extra short clear middles, made previous to Oct. 1, '02, lbs. ....	.....	.....
Ex. short rib middles	8,363,704	4,544,261
L'ng clr. middles, lbs.	177,683	387,697
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	928,077	298,612
Sweet pickled should-ers, lbs.	1,585,404	546,410
Sweet Pickled hams, lbs.	19,781,778	21,112,129
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	8,734,388	5,207,352
Sweet Pickled bellies, lbs.	4,349,419	4,204,315
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.	7,233,389	6,518,803
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.	3,072,063	1,947,906

VARIETY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Manufacturers of
Cross Counter-balance Elevator Doors
Cross Horizontal Folding Doors
Fire doors of all descriptions
Blackman Exhaust Fans

77-83 W. Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILLS.

WM. GRAVER TANK WORKS

Manufacturers and Builders of

Steel Storage and Car Tanks

Main Office 505-506 Plymouth Bldg., CHICAGO

'PHONE, HARRISON 881

Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	8,545,824	9,728,021
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	13,629,190	8,489,449
Total cut meats, lbs.	112,667,079	85,773,674
Average weight of hogs received Aug., 248 lbs.; Aug., 1902, 243 lbs.; Aug., 1901, 238 lbs.		

PROVISIONS IN KANSAS CITY.

The following were the stocks of provisions in Kansas City at the close of business Aug. 31, as reported to the Board of Trade:

	Aug. 31, 1903.	Aug. 31, 1902.
Mess pork, bbls.	—	33
Other kinds pork, bbls..	854	900
P. S. lard contract, tcs.	4,028	319
Other kinds lard, tcs...	4,510	2,309
Short rib middles, lbs..	9,381,500	3,575,707
Short clear middles, lbs.	628,100	300,415
Extra s. c. middles, lbs..	3,626,200	2,341,502
Dry salt shoulders.....	3,403,100	822,252
Dry salt bellies, lbs....	1,463,400	1,226,934
S. P. shoulders, lbs....	271,600	346,034
S. P. hams, lbs.	8,414,600	9,675,162
S. P. bellies, lbs.	1,373,000	1,430,927
S. P. Cal. hams, lbs....	4,205,500	2,422,597
S. P. skinned hams, lbs..	2,965,600	1,862,000
Other cut meats, lbs....	4,633,600	2,878,876
Total cut meats, lbs..	40,366,200	26,882,406
LIVE HOGS.		
Aug., 1903.		Aug., 1902.
Received	137,566	109,542
Shipped	16,506	2,683
Driven out.....	121,072	106,628
Average weight.....	216	209

CATTLEMEN WIN RATE FIGHT.

Dispatch from Topeka, Kan., says that the Kansas cattle shippers have won their fight before the State Board of Railroad Commissioners. The railroads of Kansas had announced an advance in freight rates for September 5 which the cattlemen declared was equal to a raise of 15 per cent. The cattlemen immediately carried their grievance to the Commissioners, and a lively fight has been in progress for several days. This morning the railroads announced that the proposed rate would not be put in force and conceded all that the cattlemen were contending for.

WANTED

A thoroughly experienced and practical lard and provision salesman for Boston trade. Good opening for right party. Address giving reference, age, experience and salary expected. Address Box 51, The National Provisioner, New York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GANSEVOORT BANK, at the close of business on the 25th day of August, 1903:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$1,738,597.05
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	\$163,247.59
Due from approved reserve agents ...	165,533.80— 328,781.48
Stocks and bonds.....	11,600.00
Specie	43,241.31
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of national banks..	83,663.00
Cash items, viz:	
Bills & checks for the next day's exchanges	\$111,191.24
Other items carried as cash....	6,180.55— 117,371.79
Safe deposit vaults.....	20,800.00
Total	\$2,344,054.63
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in cash....	\$200,000.00
Surplus fund	60,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid....	4,103.12
Due depositors...\$1,965,800.83	
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers and savings banks ...	94,141.68
Due treasurer of the State of New York.	20,000.00—2,079,951.51
Total	\$2,344,054.63

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
T. A. Adams, president and H. F. Meehan, assistant cashier of the Gansevoort Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 356 West Fourteenth street, in the city of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892), and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 25th day of August, 1903, as the day on which such report shall be made.

T. A. ADAMS, President.

H. F. MEEHAN, Ass't Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 29th day of August, 1903, before me.

ROY G. REYNOLDS,

(Seal of Notary.)

Notary Public.

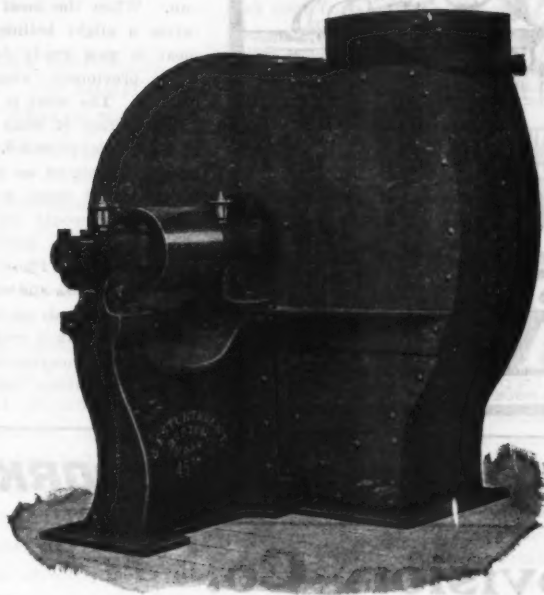
STURTEVANT

Exhaust Fans

Reduce the
Expense

of conveying hair from centrifugal dryers
and delivering on dry beds.

Applicable for economically conveying
all kinds of light materials.



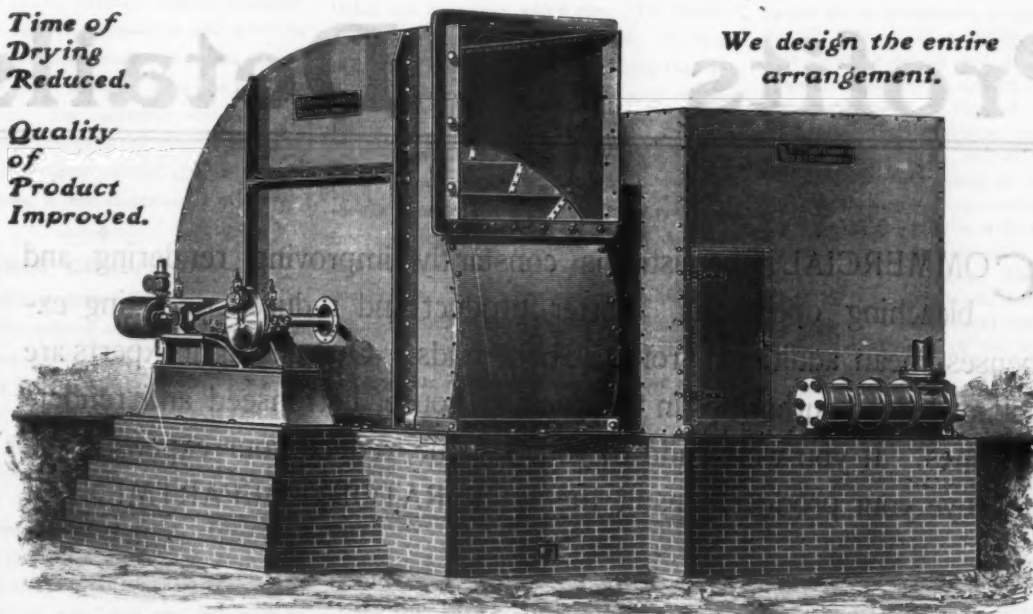
DRYING APPARATUS

FOR DRYING SOAP, GLUE, FELT, HAIR, TANKAGE, ETC.

*Time of
Drying
Reduced.*

*Quality
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Product
Improved.*

*We design the entire
arrangement.*



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Amsterdam, 745 Keizergracht. Milan, 4 Via Dante.

**PURITY OF CANNED MEATS.**

The "Cosmopolitan" pays the following tribute to canned meats in a recent issue: "The manufacture of carried meats such as canned corned beef or boiled beef is most interesting. The work is canned on with the utmost cleanliness, and the process is one that has in view the retaining of all the good properties of the meat within the walls of the can. When the meat has been cured it receives a slight boiling in water. The solid meat is now ready for the can, which has been previously steamed and thoroughly cleaned. The meat is stuffed into the can, a small portion of soup is added, and the can is hermetically sealed. If the product were then to be placed on the market, only a partially cooked meat would be given, the decomposition would set in almost within the same day. The process, however does not end with this. These sealed tins are placed in steam cookers and exposed to a temperature sufficient, not only to cook the meat thoroughly, but also to kill every germ that could possibly start decomposition of the product. As soon as the steam has continued sufficiently

long, the can is taken from the steam cooker, and, by means of a small steel needle, a hole is punched in the top of the can. This permits all the air to escape, and then, while still hot, this hole is again soldered by the use of a small piece of pure tin. The result of this extremely simple process is that the cooked meat is enclosed in a tin almost absolutely free from air. If the process is carried out correctly, and if the can is free from leaks, meat can be kept indefinitely without the least possibility of deterioration or alteration. A can of meat, when thus prepared, should be as wholesome after ten years as on the day following its manufacture."

WHALE MEAT SHIPMENT.

The schooner Golden Ball of Bourne this week loaded 600,000 pounds of whale meat at the Erie Basin Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y., for Charleston. This cargo was imported from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. It is to be used for fertilizer. The stuff has no odor. It is packed in bags and is as easily stored as any other sacked stuff.

The People's
Provision Co.

PORK PACKERS

and Curers of **PERFECTION** Brand
Sugar Cured **HAMS** and Breakfast
BACON.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Profits in Details

COMMERCIAL Chemistry is constantly improving rendering and bleaching operations. Better product and reduced operating expenses mean additional profits at both ends. - Our chemical experts are acknowledged authorities in the packing house, cottonseed and rendering lines. If you would add to your income, reduce your expenses and improve your product consult the LABORATORY DEPARTMENT of

The National Provisioner

Official Chemists to the New York Produce Exchange

Produce Exchange New York

The NATIONAL PROVISIONER NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

HUMILIATING PURE FOOD

Some people wish to be judged by their motives for fear that their acts will not reflect these. Other people feel reflected by their acts. One does not know sometimes how to judge the average State food and dairy commissioner. At least one would not care to suspect such an official of being consciously or unconsciously mixed up in an apparent blackmailing scheme voluntarily or as the victim of a third party. A case having some such ear marks has turned up in a State Court in a suit for large damages. The suit resulted from the publishing of an annual report of a convention of pure food commissioners. The publishers modestly consented to accept a few advertisements of concerns whose products had a "quality capable of standing the tests required by the various State laws."

The natural inference is that those not in the book did not possess the required "quality." There is the unavoidable inference also that the price and the existence of the ad. cut quite a figure in fixing that "quality." This farming out of official influence in respect to matters about which food commissioners should be impartial is degrading. The promoter of the ad. farming scheme published the book of reports for nothing and gave the Pure Food Commissioners' Association 25 per cent. of the gross proceeds from the ads. inserted therein. The commissioners might go one better and complete the humiliating spectacle by selling their official endorsement of specific articles to the exclusion of others.

CROP CONDITIONS

Crop conditions have not been over promising during the unusual summer weather which has prevailed generally. The cold spring, aggravated by chilly nights tended to rot or to damage the seed of planted crops. The harvest which did come up has been grown under the above adverse conditions. Cold ground and uncongenial air militate against heavy or even plentiful crops. The cotton seed crop will feel the weather conditions and the more so if a late fall does not come. The appearances are now that the fall will be early. The corn crop is already injured by slow maturing. The hardening has been slow. The fear of soft and green corn is growing. The general backwardness of the season is no better reflected than in the July receipts of wheat. July is the first month of the new crop. The four winter wheat markets of Kansas City, St. Louis, Toledo and Detroit show a decided comparative falling off in that month's receipts. The slowly ma-

turing crop and a visible shortage account for both the light receipts and the high price of wheat. The corn crop will be adversely affected by any weather conditions which help or hurt the wheat crop. The general food and feed crop outlook is one of shortage and higher values all along the line if there is any sort of a reasonable demand.

THE BEST LARD

What is pure lard? The natural answer is, Lard that is pure. What are the requisites of purity? That is the puzzle. Is the standard of purity hygienic or virgin purity? Is the standard of measurement the public health, utility or simply inherent quality in a single substance regardless of either the public health or the utility value to the consumer? The prevailing food crank insists that lard is Simon pure hog grease regardless of its scientific character or value in food products. He insists upon this and persecutes any other substance which contravenes this idea or invades the genuine hog lard field. The purity of lard as a food product is best tested by its value for the purposes for which it is used. Lard is a cooking substance. It is both unhealthful in itself and adversely affects other products with which it comes in contact if it has become rancid or degenerated in any way. Simple hog lard, as such, does degenerate. For this purpose the addition of a per cent. of stearine has been needful to sustain it. Other oils have been added also. The blended product is called compound lard. It keeps better and goes further in shortening than the Simon pure hog lard. A large user of lard says:

"With compound at 7c. and pure lard at 8c. their relative values are about restored, though consumption of the latter is not much increased as yet, and of compound does not fall off much, until they get within ½c. of each other. Even then the bakers, who use the great bulk of the compound, do not generally change to pure, as they do not like to change their formulas, since compound will go further as shortening than pure."

This product is the healthier one and is not a fraud upon the stomach or the purse. Its use should be encouraged because of its greater health and food value.

PACKING AND LABOR

The beef steer is liable to get his horns mixed between the labor union of the packinghouse and the same union of the retail distributive trade. The retail butcher has said to the packer: "Thou shalt not sell except to me" and "Thou shalt not 'blacklist' me for any cause." The labor union has said to the packer: "Thou shalt not employ others than us, nor supply butcher shops which hire non-union help." The union is beginning to say to the retail butcher, "Thou shalt not employ

any one but union meat cutters or we blacklist you." The unionists and the retail marketmen have locked horns at Rochester, N. Y., over the general labor union problems involved in union and other labor. The market help starts shops and asks the packer to supply them with meats. The regular marketmen ask them not to do so. That is the interesting stage of the progressing situation, and both the wholesale and retail trade is watching the outcome. The symptoms now manifesting themselves are but hints of the troubles to come unless judicious deliberation is resorted to at the outset. The pilot is now needed to lead the way so as to avoid the inevitable conflict between the two classes.

FREE AND NON-DELIVERY OF MEATS

There are many features about the free delivery of meats as between packer and butcher and between packer and packer. There are business reasons why a Kosher slaughterer has to deliver meats to his customers. Those familiar with meat matters understand this. There are reasons which govern non-delivery and free delivery in the different centers. Strike conditions have much to do with it in some places. The fact that some packers deliver free in large cities or certain important points and others do not is due to contract or other business factors which govern in each special case. The fact also that all deliver or do not deliver at other points is no evidence of any combine or delivery agreement. There is a difference of ½c. per pound in the carcass as between any one or number of companies which discontinue as against those that do not discontinue teaming. The result is that all must deliver and charge the ½c. per pound for delivery to cost of beef or all must discontinue and take that off. The companies who discontinue teaming are enabled to undersell those who deliver meats free by just that ½c. per pound in the carcass. As the margin is small—generally under cost—the independent falls in with the crowd, thus giving to the inexorable move the appearance of a preconcerted move. The Kosher trade, which pays 2c. per pound more for forequarters than the treiffa meat fetches, is willing to pay for haulage, or the carter can stand it in his higher price. Otherwise the free deliverer must sell higher to cover his expense. That is, roughly, the reason for the free or non-delivery of packinghouse meats.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON

Sir Thomas Lipton, the famous pork packer and yachtsman, did not lift the "America Cup," but in his three courageous and unsuccessful efforts to do so he has shown the daring and persistence which created the success of his business career. He has done more. He has carved into the foreground of public esteem the individuality of a generous and manly character which has won and will ever deserve the admiration and esteem of every one whether Briton, American or otherwise. Sir Thomas has won every one's heart if he did not lift the Cup. He has, however, sailed the best craft which ever made the attempt. Even in defeat he is crowned the prince of good fellows. His sport was clean, as the man always has been.

The National Provisioner

NEW YORK and
CHICAGO

Published by
THE FOOD TRADE PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

DR. J. H. SENNER.....President

GENERAL OFFICES

Floor A, Produce Exchange, New York City, N. Y.
Cable Address: "Sampson, New York."
TELEPHONE NO. 5200 BROAD.

WESTERN OFFICE

Chicago, Ill.: Rialto Building.

Representative for Europe, HENDRICK HARTOG, Hamburg, Germany. Gr. Reichenstrasse, 23 (Wilhelmshof).

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We do not consider that papers returned to our office is notice to discontinue.

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Exclusively to Advertisers.**

Advertising Rates on Application.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited, and the cooperation of all packers, mill owners and superintendents, managers, employees and other thinkers is earnestly desired. Clear, concise articles are especially welcome. News items, local newspaper clippings or any information likely to interest the trade will be thankfully received.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be paid direct to the General Office, or to any agent bearing the written authorization of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER to collect. No other payments can be recognized. Make checks, drafts, P. O. orders, etc., payable to the order of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Floor A, Produce Exchange, New York.

USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

**THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTERS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
1217 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions.

World's visible supply of lard, 211,072 tes., against 223,488 tes. Aug. 1, and 142,320 tes. Sept. 1, 1902. In Europe and afloat 72,500 tes., against 106,900 tes. last month. The reports this morning of frost in the extreme Western sections and the natural trade apprehensions of the weather prospects for the crop sections sent prices of corn up $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and the sensitive speculative provision market was affected partly by the grain position. Hogs, however, were in moderate receipt, and 5@10c. higher. The products showed early in the day advanced prices by 22c. for pork, 5@10 points for lard, and 12@25 points for ribs. There were nervous, irregular conditions subsequently.

HOG SLAUGHTERING.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of hogs slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending August 29:

	Jan. 1 to Aug. 29, 1902.	1902.
Chicago	38,027	4,093,773
Omaha	33,798	1,597,764
Kansas City	29,802	1,262,587
St. Joseph	33,788	1,145,493
Cudahy	14,023	336,973
Sioux City	6,052	311,672
Ottumwa	9,122	313,210
Cedar Rapids	6,667	272,559
Wichita	1,997	249,654
Nebraska City	2,765	115,650
Bloomington	1,562	48,116
Cincinnati	10,050	.....
Indianapolis	19,566	.....
Louisville	4,400	.....
New York and Jersey City	25,484	.....

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of cattle slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending August 29:

Chicago	19,950
Omaha	10,390
Kansas City	28,360
St. Joseph	14,645
New York and Jersey City	7,294
Cincinnati	2,951
Cudahy	498
Wichita	212
Louisville	569

SHEEP SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of sheep slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending August 29:

Chicago	51,293
Omaha	11,672
Kansas City	16,003
St. Joseph	10,247
New York and Jersey City	44,474
Cincinnati	7,147
Cudahy	318
Wichita	19

DIVIDING HIS MONEY NOW.

Stephen B. Roach, the eccentric Chicago Stock Yards millionaire, divides half of his

This invention is a Casing for boiling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

Tallow.

On 100 hhd. city at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., it may be bought before night. Weekly contract deliveries were made of city at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. basis of last sale. Market not further changed from our review in another column.

Oleo Stearine.

Sales for the week of 400,000 pounds in New York at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; further bid.

Cottonseed Oil

Not changed in features from those in the weekly review in another column.

fortune among those to whom he would leave it at death. He whacked up \$1,000,000 to them. They do not think his feat such a bad form of eccentricity, after all. He will see how the living use this division. That will give him a line in dividing the balance.

FIFTH SERIES WOOL SALES.

The wool arrivals for the fifth series of London auction wool sales closed on Thursday. The total number of bales forwarded was 193,000, distributed as follows: New South Wales, 52,099 bales; Queensland, 10,978; Victoria, 16,415; South Australia, 3,171; West Australia, 1,283; Tasmania, 1,700; New Zealand, 77,188; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 20,124. Forty thousand bales were forwarded direct to spinners.

PROVISIONS IN MILWAUKEE.

Following were the stocks of provisions in Milwaukee at the close of business Aug. 31, as reported to the Chamber of Commerce:

	Aug. 31, 1903.	Aug. 31, 1902.
Mess pork, winter pkd., new, bbls.	504	12,337
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	2,499	1,925
Prime steam lard, contract, tes.	2,120	167
Other kinds of lard, tes.	913	870
Short Hb middles, lbs.	7,252,496	344,066
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	728,363	296,000
Short clear middles, lbs.	45,898	10,540
Extra short clear middles, lbs.	809,853	191,823
Long clear middles, lbs.	25,500	4,389
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	517,431	58,754
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	531,150	116,820
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	3,249,900	967,000
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	1,225,334	908,551
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	285,566	297,260
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.	1,159,000	398,700
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	456,980	220,600
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	2,407,683	1,245,969

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

FOOD VALUE IN SLOPS.

Brewery slops are creeping to the fore for food purposes. The health department of Milwaukee, Wis., has been informed by the State Board of Agriculture that there are food elements in brewery slops which, if properly fed, are of excellent value. Fermented slops are, however, dangerous. The United States Department of Agriculture has not taken this view as yet in regard to brewery, distillery and vinegar factory refuse.

THE RINDERPEST IN RUSSIA.

Rinderpest has appeared in all the districts of the Government. Fever is spreading rapidly, as but a few veterinarians are scattered over the district to check the disease. The recently enacted law, regulating the traffic in contagiously diseased live stock, provides for a commission to be appointed whose duty it shall be to work in conjunction with two regular veterinary surgeons of the district. Damage is allowed for all stock that may be ordered killed by the commission when danger is imminent of the spreading of an infectious disease.

BLEACHING PALM OIL.

A few weeks ago we published a process of bleaching palm oil from a German scientific journal which, however, was received by us with questionable reliance. We had, therefore, our chemist experiment to this end in our analytical laboratory, with the results of fully corroborating our expectations. The only visible change taking place on heating the oil at that temperature was the partial separation of the palm stearine after cooling. The method and the result were both doubted by the German paper's contemporary, but no contradictory tests were made upon which to base the doubt. The National Provisioner, after careful examination, pronounces the bleaching after that method abortive and valueless. It is no bleaching at all.

BACON HOG IN DEMAND.

The bacon hog is now attracting a lot of interest. This class of porcine has captured the public taste and left the heavy fat hog in the lurch. The packinghouses demand a good bacon hog and pay well for it.

The bacon type of hog has often been misconstrued, and in many cases ridiculed, but this is done more because of lack of knowledge of the real bacon type than anything else. This type does not demand a thin hog, as is often thought, but a hog with a thick covering of firm flesh. It is, of course, highly important that this flesh be lean, and this will follow if the true bacon breeds are raised. The

bacon hog must possess extreme length and depth. He must be smooth and evenly fleshed from the shoulders to the hips, presenting a neat and trim appearance. While to a large number of people these hogs are strangers, it would be well for every farmer to watch their progress, as they are becoming more numerous every year.

MEAT SUPPLY FOR OCEAN LINERS.

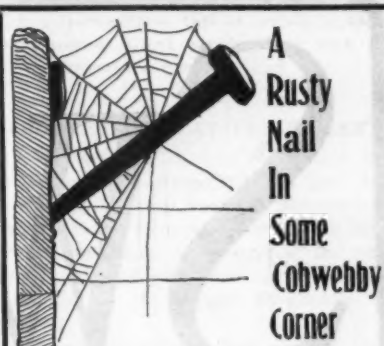
The enormous quantities of foods of various kinds consumed on the great ocean liners is somewhat tremendous. The 107 great liners were in actual service during 1902, 318 days average each. A total of 4,849,935 rations were furnished during the year, besides 38,990 infant rations. The distribution is about as follows: 2,215 for cabin passengers, 5,679 steerage, 1,029 for the officers' mess, 6,345 for crew and laborers, 308 for soldiers, and 124 for infants per day. A grand total of 3,743,287 lbs. of meats of all kinds were consumed. An excellent refrigerating system allows the use of large quantities of fresh meats. The itemized fare for 1902 for this company alone is as follows: 6,196 beef, 2,073 calves, 8,775 sheep, 2,484 hogs, all first class material; 397,319 lbs. salt pork and bacon, 238,438 lbs. preserved meat, 26,206 cans of various meat preparations. Specialties comprise 5,797 lbs. turtles, 27,276 lbs. deer, 351,412 lbs. and 50,284 pieces fresh fish, 58,013 boxes and 23,250 lbs. prepared fish, 1,113 tons of herrings, 34,346 lbs. of crawfish and lobsters, 282,869 oysters, 311,354 lbs. and 50,154 head of fowl, 159,256 lbs. smoked meat and hams, 81,144 lbs. of sausages, 248,842 lbs. cheese, besides 11,620 tins meat extract, kaviar, etc.

BIG FISH.

Lying broadside of the Texas coast and along the northwestern gulf line is St. Joseph Island. It is a spot to which nature lures the fisherman on idle, dreamy summer days, when sunshine, eternal golden sunshine, is everywhere.

On one side the channel, as peaceful as a summer sea, over which the shadows drift, casting lights of purple and pink and blue; on the other, the dashing, restless gulf, twinkling and sparkling as though myriads of stars were playing hide and seek among its white caps.

If it is early in the morning, the pass is dotted with many small boats, and little fish are gamboling among the waves, while porpoises sail by with independent indifference. Great flocks of swift-winged sea birds skim the waters, while storks, and cranes, and the pink-plumaged flamingo, with great numbers of smaller waders, are eagerly devouring their morning meal nearer the shore. The scene



A Rusty Nail In Some Cobwebby Corner

is not the right place for Employees to hang their belongings.

Lockers built of Expanded Metal

are open meshed on all sides, yet the material is neither jointed or interwoven.

To Learn Cost—Write

MERRITT & CO., 1009 RIDGE AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

is full of wild, free life, together with the bracing air and the pleasant odor from the salt marshes.—From the "Tale of the Tarpon," by Martin B. Fenwick, in Four-Track News for September.

HOG PLANT AT FORT SMITH.

Fort Smith, Ark., has a chance for a packinghouse. The Cudahy Packing Company has its expert figuring on the source of supply, distributing facilities and other economic advantages in favor of that point for a pork-packing plant. In the meantime the Commercial Club is working up sentiment. It is believed that hogs can be alfalfa fed and corn-topped for \$1.50 per 100 lbs. across the river. Local interests will be asked to subscribe \$20,000.

GRAPHITE ELASTIC PAINT

REGISTERED IN U.S. PATENT OFFICE, JULY 15th 1901.
FOR METAL ROOFS, TANKS, FENCES ETC.
STOPS LEAKS AND PREVENTS RUST.



THE PAINT
UNCLE SAM USES -

MADE ONLY BY
THE NATIONAL PAINT AND VARNISH CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.



THERE is this about Dixon's Pipe Joint Compound.

It gets right in between the threads of the pipe and makes a perfectly tight joint, but you can get it apart without bending or breaking the pipe. Ask for sample and booklet 88-d which tells about it.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Swift's Choice Dressed Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
 Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
 West Washington Market, Corner West and Bloomfield Streets
 Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
 Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue
 West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
 East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th and 45th Streets
 East Side Market }
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
 West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
 West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

WIRELESS THINGS.

The De Forrest Wireless Telegraph Company has straightened out that little international yacht race kink and the bulletins are in fine shape. This weather of the past two weeks has been enough to try wireless souls' patience, and every other item of human and material feeling. "Charlie" Galbraith is, despite it all, putting in new stations, as the following wireless message to The National Provisioner will show. It says:

"Fort Preble, 27th.—Third station working

fine. Most important information regarding fleet from there yesterday. Horton."

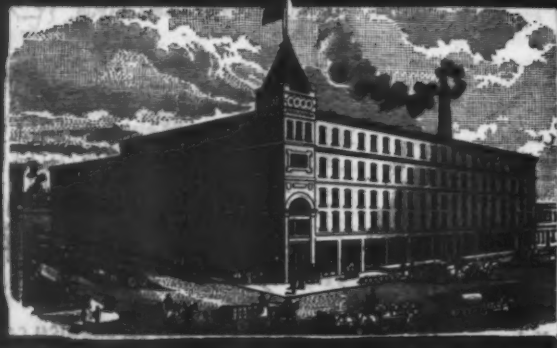
The packers will soon be flashing hogs, lard and cattle over the wireless line and the wire-tappers will feel a cold chill out in the lurch where they will be left, wondering what's up.

AMERICAN PLANTS ARE BEST.

A prominent Hungarian educator and editor was in Chicago, Ill., last week. He was

M. Paul Lazar, editor of "Magyarorszag," and a professor in the Polytechnical High School of Budapest, Hungary. Among the great things he saw there was Swift & Company's packing plant, which he thoroughly inspected. Afterwards he said: "This, like nearly every industry I have inspected in the United States, is far and away ahead of anything in the old world. I am simply overcome with my astonishment." He is on a tour of inspection of our leading industries and left for the northwest.

Swift & Company



138-154 Ninth Street, JERSEY CITY

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers
 For Export and Local Trade

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

FAIRBANKS SHAFT HANGERS.

The accompanying illustrations show a line of shaft hangers now being offered to the trade by the Fairbanks Company.

The name, Universal Giant, describes in brief the make-up of the hanger, implying as it does, "universal adjustment," and "giant strength," but an examination shows a unique and practical combination of valuable features embodied in this one line of hangers, that a complete description will be interesting to users of power.

In the design, durability, adaptability and appearance were made the prominent factors. The lines of the frame are constructed on scientific principles and the metal is symmetrically distributed, resulting in greatest strength being obtained at the points of great stress, and giving an appearance of grace and attractiveness. So successfully are these essential features brought out, that the "Universal Giant" is unquestionably the height of perfection in the art of making hangers.

These hangers are universally adjustable, the bearing being susceptible of movement in any direction, in fact, the construction is such that absolute self-adjustment is secured.

Cast-iron plungers with lathe-cut square

while it may be raised to 13" drop or lowered to 15" drop. With such liberal allowances for adjustment, necessary corrections in alignment, due to settling of building or irregularity of support, are, of course, greatly facilitated.

The bearings are of the improved ring oiling type, the most efficient known to the art. Perfect oiling of the shaft has been arranged for by means of tempered steel rings, which hang on the shaft, and which are enough larger in diameter to permit lower side to run in the oil in reservoir. As the shaft revolves these rings revolve with it and they continually convey a generous amount of oil up on top of shaft from where it works over the entire bearing surface. A special device is provided at each end of bearing by which all sur-

with a thoroughness that is certain to make the Universal Giant popular both with the millwright and the user.

RENEW EXPORT CATTLE SHIPMENTS.

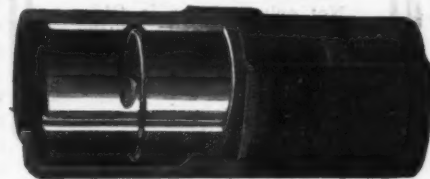
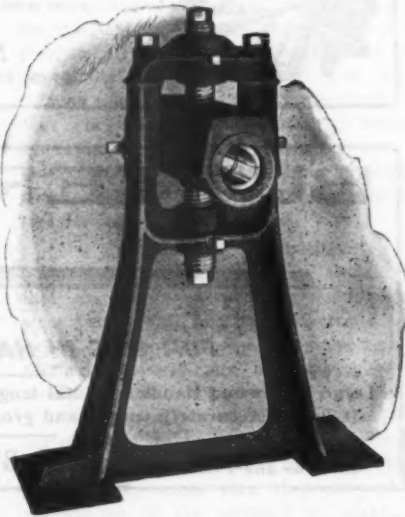
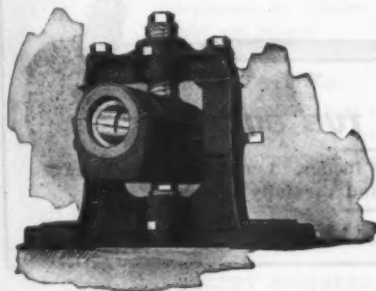
A dispatch from Boston, Mass., says that on Wednesday morning the first live beef cargo shipped abroad from that port since the embargo placed upon the exportation of cattle by the Government on account of the cattle disease went into effect, nine months ago, was taken out by the steamer Kingstonian for Antwerp.

Although the embargo was removed about two months ago, the British authorities have not seen fit to indorse the act, and as yet no cattle have been shipped to Liverpool. This first shipment consisted of 400 head of cattle, of which 240 are from Canada and the remainder from the Western States.

CATTLE LOW IN PROPORTION.

A prominent Texas cattleman was in Kansas City last week. He said:

"The Texas stock is in fine shape this year, but the price is too low. There is not much margin in selling cattle at the present prices, but the market here is as good as in the other stock yards cities. I have only made one shipment to any market but Kansas City this summer. The price of cattle is out of joint with the price of other things and the pros-



"UNIVERSAL GIANT" SHAFT HANGER, MADE BY THE FAIRBANKS CO.

thread are used to support box and give vertical adjustment. The bearing ends of these plungers are flat and come in contact with a convex surface running across box at top and bottom. This surface is surrounded by a flange of oblong shape which prevents the box from slipping out of place longitudinally, but is sufficiently wide to admit of liberal self-adjustment laterally by allowing box to move crosswise on the flat surface on the top of lower plunger.

The radius of this convex surface on top and bottom of box being struck from center of shaft, allows box to adjust itself on flat top of plunger and to assume a position securing perfect alignment with shaft.

It will be seen from this that the hanger automatically aligns itself with shaft, making erection an easy task.

Set screws are provided at each side of frame, which are run in against side of box, after it has adjusted itself. These screws work in slots which allow them to follow the box to any position to which it may be raised or lowered, and they brace the box against lateral stress.

A range of vertical adjustment of about one inch on each side of center is provided and lateral adjustment of about three-eighths of an inch on each side of center. For instance, a hanger designated as 13"-15" drop, will give 14" drop with box centrally located,

plus oil is returned to reservoir, thus allowing the oil to be used over and over again.

Practical experience has demonstrated that it is possible to run hangers of this class as long as twelve months without oiling and without any attention whatever, and although it is not good policy to allow this length of time to pass without attention, the manufacturers have provided for a contingency of this kind by constructing the box so that an unusual supply of oil can be carried in the reservoir.

The boxes are interchangeable with the frames for hangers of any drop, post hanger or pillow block, and can be placed in position or removed without having to take off yoke of frame.

In the pillow blocks the same lines are found, with this special feature, a short plunger is used under box that gives vertical adjustment of about $\frac{3}{4}$ " with the same lateral adjustment provided in hangers. This feature places the Universal Giant far in advance of the old type ball and socket pillow block, in which no arrangement whatever was made for securing vertical adjustment.

The post hanger being equipped with the side screws provides for lateral movement, which is very essential to secure the closest adjustment.

Taken as a whole the line is complete in every respect, the details being carried out

perity of the country really ought to extend to the cowman. I do not believe the present low prices can continue, but it is impossible to hold cattle for an advance."

NEW PACKING COMPANY.

The Independent Packing Company was formally organized at Kansas City, Mo., on Tuesday. This was done by about thirty stockmen, who met at the Midland Hotel for that purpose. Its capital stock is \$500,000. The incorporation will be under the liberal and flexible laws of Arizona. Fifty-one per cent. of the stock is in a voting trust. It is held in escrow for the company by the board of directors. The United States Packing Company is not included, but it is believed that the two will combine. It is said that the new company will build a plant somewhere in the Missouri Valley and another in Texas. Just at present the entire matter is on paper and in the formative stage.

WESTERN MEAT CO. OPENED.

The new brick plant of the Western Meat Company has just been completed at the Golden Gate, Cal. It is near "Butchertown." The plant began operations on Tuesday. This plant is one of the largest of its kind in the West.



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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

R. Simon will open an ice factory at Dickson, Tenn.

John Repp, Glassboro, N. J., will erect a cold storage plant.

The Johnson Automatic Refrigerator Company, Pierre, S. D., capital \$500,000, has been incorporated.

The slaughter house and cold storage plant of Christ. Henrickson, Payette, Idaho, was destroyed by fire.

The Council Bluffs Commercial Club, Council Bluffs, Ia., has under consideration a cold storage proposition.

The Marcellon Creamery Company, Marcellon, Wis., capital \$3,500, has been incorporated by William Smith, M. Barden, Jr., and others.

The Union Refrigerator Transit Co., Milwaukee, Wis., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by F. A. Geiger, G. H. Katz and J. I. Pollard.

The Walworth Condensed Milk Company, Chicago, Ill., capital \$15,000, has been incorporated by Thomas McBride, J. A. Logan and W. McCreedy.

The Independent Ice and Coal Company, 765 Broad street, Newark, N. J., capital \$200,000, has been incorporated by George Pasquelli, C. B. Maguire and others.

FLOATING COLD STORES.

The United States naval cold storage transports "Celtic" and "Glacier" are busy between Australia and Manila hauling beef for the naval stores in the Philippines. The former vessel is now at San Francisco, Cal., for an extensive overhauling.

A GREAT POULTRY BUSINESS.

Rochester, Ind., has many important food enterprises. One of the very largest is the big frozen poultry business of Byers Brothers. This concern does more than \$3,500,000 worth of business a year. One of its chief lines is the shipment of frozen poultry to European markets. The main plant is at Rochester, Ind., with branch plants at Warsaw, Kendallville, Logansport, Monticello, Huntington, North Manchester, Waterloo and other points in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois. It also has houses at Boston, Providence and New York.

Speaking of its big business, the Indianapolis "News" says:

This is not strictly speaking a cold storage plant. It is a freezing plant, but there are cold storage departments connected with it. The plant here occupies three and a half acres, and every bit of machinery is operated by electricity, even the freezing being done by electric current. The firm packs chickens, geese, ducks, turkeys and all kinds of domestic fowls, makes its own butter and cans eggs.

A large number of men and wagons are employed to travel over the country and buy domestic fowls. They are brought here and placed in the killing cages if they are in good condition. If not in good condition they are placed in the feeding yard and fattened. At certain seasons hundreds of men, women and children are put to work preparing fowls for market. A number of expert killers are employed. The killing of the fowls is done in as humane a way as possible. They are hung up by the feet and the "killer" drives a needle-pointed knife through the roof of the mouth into the brain. This not only prevents suffering, because instantaneous death is produced, but it properly bleeds the fowl. Then the pickers go to work and soon have the body of the bird stripped of all feathers.

Everything by Electricity.

"We do everything else by electricity," said Mr. Byers, "except dress the fowl. If some genius will invent an electric contrivance that we can use in stripping the feathers, we will pay a pretty piece of money for it."

After the feathers are taken off the fowls are placed in revolving drums and are frozen as hard as rocks by what is called the "brine method"—the same plan that is used in making ice in the artificial ice plants of Indianapolis.

The frozen fowls are packed in boxes, each fowl in a box made to fit its size and weight. There are five grades. The one-pound chickens are called by the trade "broilers," and are sold to the nobility of Europe. The two and three-pound birds are shipped to the high-priced aristocratic hotels of London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and not a few of them have gone to the Vatican.

The three-pound chick is the favorite "fryers" at European cafes. The four and five-pound fowls are sold as "fryers" to the general European trade. Some are sold to American restaurants, but the firm makes a

specialty of preparing "fries" for European hotels and restaurants.

Mallards Made to Order.

The American mallard is a favorite with European gormands and the supply is so limited that Byers Brothers make mallards to order. They take the ordinary domestic duck and fatten it with celery and wild rice, and when it is placed on the table it has all the delicious flavor of the American mallard, and can be furnished at a cost within the reach of every one.

In the fattening yard are troughs from which chickens are fed milk and this gives them that "spring chicken" flavor that the Parisians so delight in. A milk-fed chicken is ever a spring chicken so far as flavor is concerned until it is eaten.

The chicken output of the concern is very large. It averages twelve refrigerator cars a week, each car averaging about 18,000 pounds. Many of the cars are loaded with 30,000 pounds, and it is safe to estimate that the total output of frozen chickens alone will amount to about 12,250,000 pounds annually. This does not include turkeys, ducks and wild birds, such as quail, snipe, etc. Squirrels and rabbits are also sent out in large quantities. At one time last season the firm had 40,000 frozen rabbits stacked up like cord wood in its packing room. The rabbits were sent to every part of Europe and bought better prices than if they had been sold here at home.

Egg Packing Business.

Byers Brothers also do an immense egg packing business. They are about to put into effect a system of gathering eggs that will supply the Eastern markets with produce almost as fresh as those received at Indianapolis. While the firm ships a great number of cases to Europe, it also supplies the markets in all the large cities of this country. The egg output from Rochester amounts to about 100,000 cases, and cash is paid for this 12,000,000 dozens of eggs, thus putting a good-sized hunch of money in circulation among the farmers. One of the features of the egg industry here is the canner. The eggs are emptied into cans and then frozen so hard they have to be chopped with a hatchet. These canned and frozen eggs are sold to bakeries in New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis and even to points in California, the Eastern and Southern States. They are also sent by the hundreds of dozen cans to the principal points of Europe.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or hiesce, and hogs by the cwt.

Unsettled, Exceptionally Doubtful Markets—Closer Control of Stocks as Against September Shorts—Easily Manipulated Positions—Outside Speculation of a Careful Order in the Near Deliveries, but Widening in January and May Options.

That the entire market for the early deliveries, more especially for the September option and particularly for lard, is a speculative one and easily controlled is shown clearly in the fact of the September option being out of line with the prices of the later deliveries.

At this writing the September lard option is fully 85 points higher than the October; the September ribs about 17 points lower than October, and the September pork about 27c. lower than October.

And the prices are in strong contrast with those for the January delivery, which latter, at this writing, for lard are about 1½c. per lb. under those for September, and markedly, as well, under the October market price.

The position of the lard market is especially eccentric. Chicago has been taking all of the low priced lard that had been on offer from the outside western points, and by gathering it in has added materially to its stock, while it has deprived some of our eastern markets of the bargains they had been getting for a fortnight or more in the offers of these outside sources upon them at prices much under the lay-down cost from Chicago.

The supposition of the trade is that Chicago is gunning for some foreign September

lard "shorts." The fact that the leaders on the long side of the lard deal took in about 40,000 tierces lard on the contract deliveries with the beginning of the month accentuates the point of an intended concentration against "shorts."

And yet the bulk of the traders are a good deal nonplussed by the position, present and prospective.

Most of the people who had lard to deliver on contracts and others who had it to sell were quite willing to let it go at the remarkably higher price of the September delivery, as against that of the next month to it. And yet the September lard is likely to go even higher, perhaps markedly so, if the "short" interest develops.

It is said by a portion of the trade that some of these foreign "shorts" sold the September option several months since when it was from \$9.60@10; that with even the current prices for the September that they would have a good profit if they were able to cover at them, and that the September option, therefore, would have to go materially higher for a profit among the "longs."

But our belief is that those high sales of September by "shorts" were covered in the flurry of the market a few weeks since, by which there was an advance in the price against them in a few minutes of about 1c. per lb., and that the "shorts" now are largely those who took the risk of selling when the market subsequently broke to near its lowest point; therefore, that current prices are decidedly against these "shorts."

There is, however, just now, so much confusion of opinion among traders over the lard position that it is impossible to come to a satisfactory conclusion concerning it.

The broad fact stands out that the September lard option is even now at a fancy

price compared with the succeeding months' delivery, and that it could hardly be strongly held under the slack conditions of consumptive demands for the lard with its accumulating stocks, unless the holders of it had confidence of a much more active consumption for it than at present prevails or had in mind that the lard would be freely required before the close of September for contract deliveries; indeed, that their calculations are that even spurtier conditions will come about for it for the September option, whatever may take place later on through the accumulating stocks, although there is some talk that the deal may be carried into October.

It is a fact that at present the pure lard is not having the demand from home consumers and exporters that had been expected for it, considering the prices for it as against its markedly higher cost several weeks since.

The home consumers would seem to be more generally clinging to the compounds than had seemed probable, and because they had got used to them in the high priced pure lard period of last season. The exporters as well are buying the lard more to protect actual needs; they fight shy of their usual policy in contracting ahead. Of course, a fair quantity of lard is got rid of by consignments to Europe in connection with the conservative demands forward from the other side, and as the consigned hog products are offered at more favorable prices to buyers on the other side than the lay-down cost on open market rates here, it accounts probably, in part, for the narrowness of new demands thence. Nevertheless many buyers in Europe are against freely buying here for the present, on account of the irregular market and the difficulty experienced, more so than usual, in cyphering out near future market conditions. Besides, some of the large continental markets are so much bothered by their new government regulations concerning imports of hog products that they have a very reserved mood concerning trading here, while they are piecing out

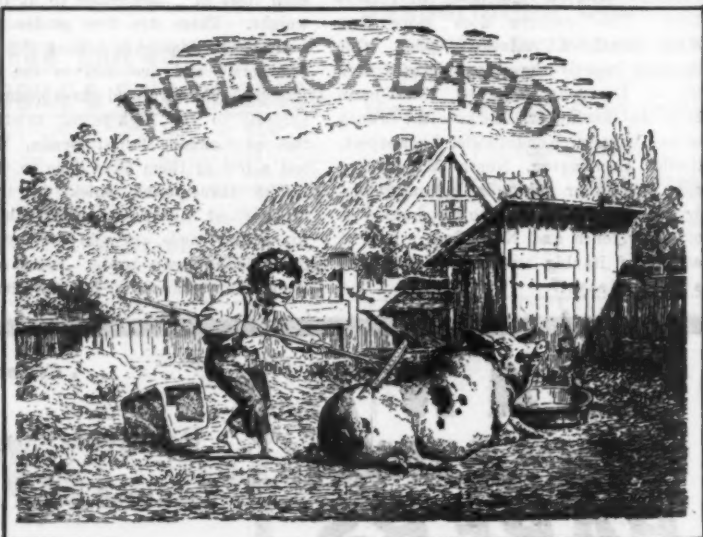
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in many cases with supplies as best they can; they are as well making great calculations in being more independent than usual over imports, and as generally raising larger hog supplies.

Yet there is a much more comfortable general business in meats than in lard, and meats seem to be freely consumed everywhere at the prices.

Indeed, we think that if there were more secure general market conditions that trading would have enlarged this week, as some other products associated with the hog products list are improving in tone and business because of the crop news, which has been more unfavorable concerning corn, while the cotton crop, however much improved it is, yet is fully three weeks late, and there will be a belated production of seed fats, through which some other fats will have a temporary advantage.

Of course, with the phenomenal weather conditions, it is hard to figure upon the outcome of the corn crop, and there may be some developments concerning both the corn and cotton crops to upset some bearish sentiments held upon the prices for the coming year's supplies of fats and meats, in at least that more favorable prices to buyers may not take place in as early a part of the new season as had been counted upon by a portion of the trade.

The average weight of the hogs at Chicago last week was 251 lbs., against 251 lbs. previous week, 243 lbs. corresponding week last year, and 245 lbs. in 1901.

In New York there has been less cheap lard offered this week, because some buyers in Chicago have picked up the offerings from outside points which had been made at comparatively low figures; therefore, a quiet and nominal market here. The compound lard business is very fair and the consumption is unabated at steady prices. The trading in pork is moderate at firm prices. The city cutters hold bellies at steady prices and have moderate demands for them, but find a slow market for shoulders.

Sales in New York: 450 bbls. mess pork, \$14.50@15.25; 350 bbls. short clear do., \$14.25@17; 150 bbls. family do., \$17.50@18; 1,500 tes. western steam lard, on p. t. (quoted \$3.65); 400 tes. city steam do., \$7.60@7.75 (compound lard, \$7); 2,000 loose pickled shoulders, 6c; 4,500 loose pickled hams, 12½@13c; 45,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 14 lbs., 8¼@9c; 12 lbs., 9½c; 10 lbs., 10½c; smoking, 11½@12c; green bellies, 9½c; green hams, 11¼c.

BEEF.—Prices have firm support; demands are fair for distribution. Extra India mess, city, tes., \$13.50@14.50; barreled, mess, \$8.25@8.50; packet, \$8.50@9; family, \$10@10.50.

HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The native ster situation is stronger, natives being advanced fractionally at the same time exerting a strengthening tendency over certain other classes of stock. The easy tendency of branded has been checked at least to some extent. The lull for old stock continues indifferent, although certain classes of it are being gradually worked off. Receipts are smaller than for the corresponding period last year.

NATIVE STEERS.—Free of brands, 60 pounds and up have moved in moderate volume at 12 and in considerable amount at 11¼. Late offerings are held at 12, and are in fair request.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS.—60 pounds and up are indifferent factors at 10. Some late hides have been moved at the price.

COLORADO STEERS.—60 pounds and up, have moved in late take off at 10. Old stock offers at 9. Late offerings are plentiful.

TEXAS STEERS.—Have sold in considerable volume at a variety of prices, up to 11¼. The present call is not better than moderate.

NATIVE COWS.—1,200 late hides have moved at 10. Both late and old stocks are well cleaned up, and receipts of both are light. Lights are well cleaned up. 5,000 late take off having moved at 9¼.

BRANDED COWS.—Have moved in substantial volume at 8¼, which despite the fact that this is a recession price can be duplicated for any reasonable quality.

BULLS.—Range from 8 to 9, according to selection.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Bulls are dull, though most other varieties are in fairly active request. Harness leather hides are in especially good request. We quote:

NO. 1 BUFFS.—Free of brands and grubs, 40 to 60 pounds are an indifferent factor, as buyers decline to meet the views of sellers. 8¼ is the quotation price for short haired offerings first selection with the usual one cent stretch. The market is in easy tendency.

NO. 1 EXTREMES.—25 to 40 pounds have been well cleaned up at 9¼, with 8¼ for seconds. The present demand is not active.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS.—Are nominally worth 7½@7¾ flat. There is virtually no request.

COWS.—Free of brands and grubs, -60 pounds up have been practically cleaned up at 8¼ for ones and 7¼ for twos.

NO. 1 KIPS.—15 to 25 pounds are the subject of a consuming demand at 10½ to 11.

NO. 1 CALFSKINS.—8 to 15 pounds are in good request at 11½ for prime offerings.

DEACONS.—Are an indifferent feature at 55@75.

HORSE HIDES.—Are brisk, probably in deference to limited supply. Prices range from \$3.45 to \$3.50.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is no appreciable change in conditions. Green salted packer lambs, 82½@85; green salted packer shearlings, 80; green salted country shearlings, 50@65; green salted country lambs, 55@65.

BOSTON.

There is no appreciable change in the situation. Buffs are held at 8¼ to 9. The whole situation is characterized by extreme apathy, neither buyer nor seller taking interest in the situation, the farmer feeling that the indifferent leather market does not warrant any appreciable operation in hides at asking prices, and the latter that receipts will be so light as to sustain if not advance prices. New Englands are indifferent.

PHILADELPHIA.

Tanners find it more or less difficult to obtain satisfactory prices for their leather, consequently they are not disposed to operate beyond immediate necessities in hides. We quote: City steers, 9; country steers, 9; city cows, 8½@9; country cows, 8@8½; bulls, 7½@8.

NEW YORK.

GREEN SALTED HIDES.—Limited offerings have been a contributing factor to increased strength. The attitude of both buyer and seller are independent, both naturally entertaining different views as to the trend of the market. We quote: City natives, 11; city butt brands, 10; city side brands, 10; city cows, 9; bulls, 9; horsehides, \$2@3.25.

SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer market has gained tone, natives being held fractionally higher, while the declining trend on branded has been checked. The weak feature of the market is old hides, which are not an active factor. General country varieties outside of buffs are in good request, asking prices militating against demand for the latter. The Boston market is quiet, price differences continuing to impede business. Philadelphia while fairly well sustained, is not active. New York in sympathy with Chicago conditions is stronger than at our last report. Packers holding supplies, which are limited, are holding their offerings for what they regard as a suitable figure.

BANKRUPT OIL COMPANY.

J. M. Petty has filed his petition in the Federal Court at Galveston, Tex., in which he asks that the Planters' Cotton Oil Company of Petty be declared bankrupt.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—It is a stubborn market, which hardly shows change from the previous week in its leading features, while preserving a good strong tone, and the firmness helped a good deal by the higher foreign markets.

It is a point now that consumption is well alongside of production, and that the selling interests are able to be somewhat indifferent except as full prices are bid.

The New York city melters feel that they have the advantage because they are making less tallow, on the reduced collections of fat and the fact that some portion of the fat is now going to the make of oleo oil, as well as from the fact of the good consumption of the tallow. Moreover, some portion of the city tallow productions are steadily placed on contracts with soapmakers; therefore there is a smaller supply of it than ordinarily on offer for immediate delivery.

Some of these city melters are willing to sell their hoghead tallow at 4½c; others hold it to 5c.; the fact remains that the last sale, about two weeks since, was made at 4½c., and that it is doubtful if open bids now exceed 4½c., although it is altogether probable that 4½c. would be made, and we now quote the market at 4½@4¾c.

And the market would seem to be practically at those figures, since 5@5½c. was paid for 400 tierces city, with now 5½c. bid.

Dependence is still chiefly upon soapmakers' demands, since the compound makers, although they are having a very good business in compound lard, do not care to further stock up with raw materials in a full degree, although there is more demand for edible this week than before latterly and a firmer market for it.

But however less free the business in tallow has been with even the soapmakers this week, the fact remains that the soap business

is of liberal volume, and that the soapmakers are reducing their accumulations of tallow promptly, while their large business before this week at Eastern and Western markets has brought the held stocks upon the open markets everywhere down to comfortable carrying volume.

The soapmakers are using a little low grade oleo oil at 5¼c. per pound, but beyond this their wants have been for several weeks essentially supplied with tallow and greases, while it will be recollected that in the early spring months, and previously for fully a year, the soapmakers were giving out large buying orders for cotton oil and palm oil, both of which products are now at a marked disadvantage with consumers, as compared with tallow, in their market values.

And while the near future of the tallow market looks firm, there is more doubt than ordinarily over the outcome of the prices for the fall marketing of tallow, in that easier prices do not seem now due at as early a period in it as the trade had expected.

Despite the fact that there is plenty of cattle in the country and that the offerings of fat should some time next year be of an exceptionally large order, yet it does not follow that at as early a period in the next season as that of the fall months will show general conditions much more in the buyers' favor and because of the uncertainty over supplies of some other fats, at an early date, and with which all fat markets sympathize.

For instance, it looks as if high prices for cotton oil would be held along to a later time in the fall months, as the cotton crop is a late one by at least three weeks. There is hardly any new cotton being received, while last year all through August there were large deliveries of it; therefore the mills are not getting, as yet, material quantities of seed, and it will be

November before there are even the moderate supplies of cotton oil usually had in October; therefore tallow should be benefited somewhat by demand from the soapmakers in the fall season through the position of supplies and prices for cotton oil.

Moreover, the cotton crop by its lateness is running greater risk than ordinarily of frost damage.

And the phenomenal weather conditions over the West, the remarkably cool weather, while hot weather is now needed right along for the corn crop, makes even the outcome of the corn crop more doubtful than ordinarily, especially as a fair portion of it was planted late, and it will go into a late fall season for harvesting.

It is a peculiar outlook over which the trade is more distrustful than in most years, and it will require three or four weeks' more time to get a line on the future course of markets, particularly as the lard position is one of manipulation, the outcome from which is uncertain.

The London sale on Wednesday for tallow showed 6d. advance, with 80 per cent. sold of 1,000 casks offered; some other soap materials had advanced latterly in the English markets.

Country made is at strong prices and wanted promptly to its offerings; sales of 350,000 pounds, in lots, at 4¾@5c., and even 5¼c., for kettle, chiefly at 4¾c. for prime.

Edible is stronger, as rather more freely wanted, with some city held up to 5¾c., and the quoted range 5½@5¾c.

The Western markets are quoted firm at 4½@5c. for prime packers.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is stronger and ¼c. higher; the late sales in New York were at 7¼c., but this week 7½c. was paid for 100,000 pounds, and 7½c. is now asked and 7½c. bid. Stocks are accumulating only a little, but the large compound makers are very cautious buyers, and the demands, at present, come more from the compound makers, who buy from hand to mouth. There were



Dopp Patented Steam Jacketed Vacuum and Finishing Pans . .

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Can be furnished in sizes 10 to 1,000 gallons.

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Saponified Red Oil

CORN OIL

PROMPT DELIVERIES.

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.,
383 West Street, - - NEW YORK CITY.

250,000 pounds sold in Chicago at 7½c., but more money is now asked. The compound makers, while having a very good business in compound lard, do not as a rule care to liberally stock up with the stearine at the firmer prices, because they are compelled to meet high prices for cotton oil, on its scarcity, and with the probability of high prices continuing for the cotton oil until a later period than usual in the fall months on the late cotton crop, while they have a low value on the compounds because of the position of the pure lard market, although large sales are now taking place of compound lard at 6½@7½c., chiefly at 7c.

LARD STEARINE costs to make a little more money than latterly, and 9½@9¾c. now quoted; little demand, as refiners own productions meet their needs.

GREASE.—Well sustained in price on very fair soapmaking and pressing demands, and some trade in low grades with exporters. Sales, 350,000 pounds, at 4½@5½c. for white, and 3½@4½c. for yellow. Yellow quoted at 3½@4½c.; bone and house at 4½@4¾c.; "B" white at 4½c.; "A" white at 5½@5¾c.; brown at 3¼@3¾c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Yellow has been closely sold, and is further wanted; prices stronger; quoted at 4¾c.; white firm at 5¼c.

LARD OIL.—The government took 35,000 gallons this week. Market stronger; prime quoted at 66@67c. Better business in small lots with the manufacturers.

CORN OIL.—A fair business for export and a strong market. Quoted at \$3.80@\$4 for car and job lots.

PALM OIL.—Had been well bought up and the strong prices asked is by reason of the scarcity. Red held at 5¾c., and Lagos at 6@6¼c.; the latter is especially scarce.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market slackens a little, yet is still held on rather a full basis of values. Not much doing. Ceylon held up to 5¾c. for small lots and at 5½@5¾c. for September arrival, with August and October shipments at 5½@5¾c., and Cochin at 6¼@6½c. for spot lots, and shipments at 6c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Ordinary prime is offered lower or at 52c. Otherwise the market is firm, especially so for cold test lots. At the West, extra prime quoted at 75c., and commercial at 70c. Our city pressers quote 20 cold test at \$1; 30 cold test at 89c.; 40 cold test at 68c., and prime at 52c.

OLEO OIL.—There have been about 1,000 tierces taken in Rotterdam, with the market 3 florins higher, now quoted at 44 florins. The New York market is steady at 7c. for choice, 6¼c. for prime, 5@5½c. for the low grades.

COTTON SEED STEARINE.—Market hardly varies; supplies closely taken up. Quoted at 6@6½c. per lb.

COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Strong Position—Some Advance in Prices for New Crop Deliveries on the Late Cotton Crop—Increasing Demands for all Fall Deliveries.

The market is becoming a little sensitive to the prospects of a late marketing of new oil, and it is higher for all deliveries up to December, with a clean advance of one cent per gallon on the November and intermediate deliveries, and especial strength for November which had been offered so much under the price of the October delivery that it would stand the current better price under the prospect of a very moderate supply of the new crop oil at consuming centers even in November, as compared with the usual supplies in that month.

In other words, as we noted last week, the cotton crop is three weeks late; there is no question about this; it is shown in the unimportant movements forward of the new crop cotton as late as the close of August, while even now only small lots of the new cotton appear at the ports, while the interior movement over the South is as yet of a very narrow order.

Last year after the first week in August the new cotton was moving forward freely; indeed, through August of last year fully 250,000 bales of new cotton had come into sight, and yet cotton oil was not plenty then, even in October.

The fact that 250,000 bales of this last cotton crop as marketed last August was put into the total crop of the previous year by the various official statements, and that no new cotton, on account of its late marketing this year, can be counted in on this last crop, really made the cotton crop for this last year about 11,000,000 bales, although the official summary of the crop is necessarily made with the deduction of the 250,000 bales.

It is clear that the current holdings of old crop oil will have to satisfy demands through the fall months to a later period than in most years by about one month.

It is the absolute certainty of a late marketing of the new crop oil that is bringing about very reserved offerings of the old oil, as well as of the early deliveries of the new crop oil, even at the stronger prices for the week.

Not many of the trade could sell the old oil, as the moderate stock of it is closely held,

while it is absolutely wanted by the holders of it for their own needs.

If the current consumption of compound lard keeps up, of which there is a strong probability, for reasons which will be stated further along in this review, there is every probability of inability to supply all demands for the prime grades of the old oil to the new crop season; therefore, that the market for it bids fair to exhibit a very confident tone for a protracted period.

The mills generally, especially the larger ones, do not care to sell the new crop oil for any delivery in the fall months at any possible prices for it just now. Indeed, some of the larger mills stand ready to pick up any offerings of the new crop oil from speculators or others, even if they run into a delivery as late as November, and have paid 35@35½c. for prime yellow in New York for November delivery for lots of 100 barrels, while bidding at this writing 35½c. and even 36c. for 500 barrels and finding indifferent offers to sell. There were about 600 barrels of this November delivery sold at 35@35½c. There were one or two offers to sell the October delivery in lots of 100 barrels at 38c., New York, and at length 100 bbls. sold at 37½c., but it is generally considered extremely venturesome any offer to sell by the mills the October delivery here, under the difficulty that will be had in getting the seed until a late period. Yet crude in tanks, a few lots, have been sold at the mills for October delivery at 29c., although an advance of 1c. per gallon is now asked for it, or to 30c., with 29c. further bid.

The old crop prime yellow for September delivery is now held at 41c., while in the previous week it had been offered at 40c., and very little could be had at 41c., with sales of 700 bbls. at 41c.

The traders are all at sea over deliveries later than November. It is counted upon that there will be plenty of the oil in December, yet that it will depend upon later developments as to whether some of the low prices that had been counted upon will materialize even in that month.

It is a singularly uncertain outlook; more so than in years before, and for the following reasons—the stocks of the old oil are so moderate that there will be none of them carried over. This will make the demands dependent upon new crop oil, which is likely to be closely taken up for a longer while than usual in the new crop season. This added to the fact that the offerings of the new oil in any material quantity will be practically a month later than in most seasons,

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would mean that much longer time before accumulations could be made after the usual early rush of demands are satisfied. Therefore that there would be no pressure to sell new crop oil until the season is further advanced than ordinarily.

And it would seem as if the consumption of cotton oil by our home compound makers would remain as active through the fall months as in the most active period of the year about to close, notwithstanding the larger supplies of pure lard than then, and the supposition that trade would be turned to pure lard.

It is a fact that the distributors and consumers are hanging to the compounds, despite the lower cost of pure lard against the rate for it which prevailed through the spring and winter months.

A talk with many of the distributors of lard brings out statements from them that

the consumer is calling for the product he has been chiefly using through the last year; that he is used to the compounds and is satisfied with the prices for them, and that it is not so much a question of the reduced cost of pure lard as against its last season's price, as it is demanding by the consumer of the product he "had before."

It would take a long period of low prices for pure lard to shake out appreciably this demand for compounds and turn it to pure lard. Many of the distributors say that pure lard would have to get to within $\frac{1}{2}$ c. of the price of the compounds to prompt more of their attention to it. There is no probability of this relation of prices with the fall deliveries of the products, whatever may be the expectations of values of animal fats when the new crop season is further advanced than the fall months and larger supplies of them are had.

It would appear, then, that all of the prime oil that could be produced this side of January will be needed by the compound makers. But that there will be a good deal of doubt as to the soapmakers taking the cotton oil at all freely through the fall months at its probable prices, and because other soap materials and notably tallow bid fair to sell cheaper than usual by relation with the cost of cotton oil.

The tallow market just at present is a firm one, as the soapmakers find the prices for the tallow quite favorable to them as compared with the cost of palm oil and cotton oil, and the tallow is closely bought up by the soapmakers. There is a large cattle supply to be marketed and there should be plenty of beef fats all through next year, by which tallow after awhile may rule more in buyers' favor.

But trade expectations of low prices by

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AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

CABLE ADDRESS "AMOOTIL," NEW YORK

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

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AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

27 Beaver Street, New York City

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BUFFALO, 1901
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WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of BOILED DOWN SOAP, 65 Per Cent. Free Fatty Acid Guaranteed.
Write or Wire us for Prices.

REFINERS OF COTTON SEED OIL.

ARMSTRONG PACKING COMPANY, Packers, Soap Makers DALLAS, TEXAS

reason of apprehended large supplies of all fats for the coming season are not likely to be realized at the early period in it that had been counted upon, and because in part of the lateness of some crops, notably the cotton and corn crops.

The cotton crop just now promises a large volume; indeed its condition has so much improved latterly that it would be possible, some of the trade think, to get a 12,000,000 bale crop as a limit, although the limit had seemed to be until this week 11,500,000 bales, but continued highly favorable weather would be needed right along for a 12 million crop, and our opinion at present is that it will not be made. It is, of course, too early to give our regular annual crop estimate, but we are gathering figures and hope to put it out by the close of this month.

The lateness of the cotton crop makes the danger to it greater than in most seasons of frost damage, and it is the uncertainty over the outcome of the cotton crop as well as the lateness of it, with the probable prices and supplies of seed, that makes the risk greater than ordinarily in dealing now ahead in new crop oil. There are hopes that the cotton crop will turn out a large one, and that seed can be had at low prices, since whatever prices may prevail for the cotton oil as favoring sellers through the fall months and for the reasons indicated that at a later period of the year this cotton oil will have to compete with the products from it, with decidedly lower cost than at present animal fats; and the expectations concerning lower cost animal fats are based upon the enormous hog and cattle supplies back in the country steadily coming up to marketable qualities.

And if the western corn crop becomes damaged by frost on account of its to some extent late planting and the backward plants considered with the current phenomenal weather conditions over the West, it would mean an earlier rushing forward to market of the animals and stronger markets from a damaged corn crop could only come about long afterwards.

The English markets are stronger for palm oil and tallow, where the manufactured goods business has enlarged, and cotton oil was there up to 24s. 7½d., but has since declined to 23s. 6d., or 6d. under the price before the advance.

There has been some foreign demand for cotton oil in New York this week. Marshalls bid 38c. for 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, September delivery, and was closer the market than in some time before, with the delivery held to 41c. Small lots of white sold in New York at 44c. and higher, and winter yellow at 44@46c., and butter grade at 44@45c.

TEXAS COTTONSEED LOOKS SHORT.

If the reported receipts of cotton at Galveston, Tex., are any criterion of the state of the cotton crop, there will be a big shortage in the seed crop this year in that State. A dispatch from Austin says that the State Agricultural Department was advised on

Tuesday that only 594 bales of new cotton were received at the port of Galveston during the month of August of this year, while for the same month last year 56,363 bales of new cotton were received there.

This falling off of 55,769 bales is a strong indication of the lateness of the cotton season in Texas. It shows that the season is fully four weeks late as compared with last year, and, in the opinion of cotton growers, it means that much of the cotton will be caught by the early frosts if the boll weevil does not destroy it.

LATE OIL MILL SEASON.

The cotton seed crushing season of Mississippi will not open until Oct. 1, or six weeks later than usual. A few mills in the southern part of the State will be ready the last week in September. Mississippi turns out about \$30,000,000 worth of cotton seed oil mill products annually. Heavy advance contracts for seed have been made at an average around \$12 per ton. The steady supply of seed is not looked for until towards the latter part of October.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

The market has shown quite some firmness during the past week, and prices closed somewhat higher all around. The better feeling is principally noticeable in October oil, undoubtedly owing to the certainty that the new crop will be very late. The firmer market here has so far had no effect in Europe, and orders and inquiries from there are few and far between.

There is hardly any business doing in new crop crude oil, refiners still being unwilling to pay the prices asked by the crushers.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, September, 41c. asked; do., October, 38c. asked, 37½c. bid; do., No-

vember, 36c. asked, 35½c. bid; do., December and later months neglected; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 46c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 46c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 23s. 3d.; New York market for good off oil, 37½@38c.; New York market for ordinary off oil, 37c.; prime crude cottonseed oil in tanks in the Southeast, September, 31c. asked; do., October, 29@30c. asked; do., November, 28c. asked.

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Agency for Germany to sell oil mill products—Cottonseed Oil, Meal, Cake and Cattle Feed Stuffs.

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LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO.

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Commission Company.)

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle the first three days of this week, 49,271, against 56,596 the same period last week. Under the light receipts the market has strengthened, and, with 22,000 cattle to-day, prices were 10¢@15¢ higher than the close of last week, all classes of cattle selling at the top prices of the season. Beef cattle are selling at a range of prices from \$3.50@6.25, with only the common, light cattle under \$4.50, and the bulk of the medium to good cattle sold from \$5.25@5.60, with top for straight loads at \$6.05, although an extreme fancy load sold at \$6.10 Monday. One fancy yearling to-day brought \$6.25. Western cattle are 10¢ higher, with tops at \$4.65, and the bulk of the medium grass western around \$4; commoner kinds down to \$3.25. Cows largely \$2.75@3.25. Stockers and feeders advanced 10¢ and are selling from \$2.25@4.20. Good heavy feeders largely \$3.25@4.00. Native butcher stock steady. Prime heifers, \$4.50@5.00; good cows, \$3.60@4.00; bulls, \$2.40@4.20; canners and cutters, \$1.25@2.80; best veal calves, \$7.00; bulk, \$5.50@6.50.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs so far this week have been fairly liberal, and prices for the better grades have held up quite well. The shipping demand has been good for these good, smooth hogs of all weights up to 300 lbs. Anything over that weight, however, have been slow sale, no matter if they are very prime in quality. Heavy packing hogs have been slow sale at a wide range of prices. Receipts to-day estimated early at 25,000, and upon that basis the market opened strong. Later in the day it was found there would be nearly 30,000, and when this fact became known, the market weakened and closed fully 10¢ lower on all grades, and several thousands are being carried over to-night that could not be sold. The trains were quite late to-day, and on that account the market was very uneven. We quote to-day's market as follows: Prime shippers, weighing from 200 to 250 lbs., \$5.75@6.00; heavy shippers, weighing from 250 to 300 lbs., \$5.50@5.80; mixed hogs of good quality, \$5.50@5.75; selected light hogs, 160 to 170 lbs., \$5.95@6.05; rough heavy packers, \$4.75@5.25.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep so far this week show quite a decrease from the first half of last week. The market has been in very good shape for feeding sheep and lambs, a flood of buyers being here from Ohio who have taken everything in sight at strong prices. Choice feeding sheep selling from \$3.25@3.35; feeding lambs, \$4.25@4.60; yearlings, \$3.50@3.65. Bulk of the natives coming at present are in very poor flesh, which would indicate a profit in keeping them home and market. A few choice native lambs selling at \$5.50@6.00. Bulk of the natives arriving here are selling from \$4.00@4.50. There is a good demand for well-bred stock ewes at \$3.25 feeding them for Christmas or early Winter's @3.00, while heavy fat ewes to the killers are only bringing \$3.25. We look for heavy receipts the balance of the month.

KANSAS CITY.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

CATTLE.—Receipts this week were 59,700; last week, 59,800; same week last year, 64,400. Supply of desirable beef steers, both corn-fed and grass, has been light, and strong markets have been the rule. Top for week \$5.60. Quarantine supply has been light, which helped grass cattle on native side; best cows sold strong, but shelly canners are very low; stockers and feeder business has been best of season in volume this week at stiff prices for all acceptable stuff. Good quality feeding cows have also been in demand. Veal calves remain firm at \$5@5.75.

HOGS.—Receipts this week were 26,100; last week, 32,400; same week last year, 23,100. Quietness and absence of fluctuations has been feature in hog business past week. Both packing and shipping demand has been excellent, but the buying end has moved slowly, avoiding putting life into the market, thereby escaping a rise in values. Prices are 10 to 20¢ higher than a week ago, including a 10¢ advance to-day, and top brings to-day 6¢, with bulk of sales \$5.50 to \$5.80.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week were 39,900; last week, 27,300; same week last year, 35,000. Extraordinary country demand has kept up prices on sheep, and supported a 15¢ advance on lambs in spite of the heaviest run of the season. Westerns constitute the big end of the receipts and wethers bring \$3.45, lambs \$5 and yearling wethers \$3.70. Feeding wethers are worth \$3.30, lambs \$4.15 and breeding ewes \$3.25, against \$3 for fat ewes.

HIDES unchanged; green salted, 7½¢; green horse hides, \$2@3; sheep pelts higher at 10½¢; tallow, 4½¢; wool, 15¢@20¢.

Packers' purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	10,509	7,493	6,313
Fowler	1,948	3,519	1,174
Schwarzschild	4,253	4,615	4,163
Swift	8,807	6,466	6,621
Cudahy	5,074	3,952	1,566
Ruddy	548	71	479

OMAHA.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

CATTLE.—With surprisingly light supplies of cattle, and Western rangers falling below former years both in weight and quality, there was considerable improvement in the market last week and a continuance of the strength and activity this week. Corn-fed beefs are selling at the highest prices of the year. The top paid on Monday was \$5.75, and it is among the probabilities that \$6 will be paid this week. August receipts fell several thousand short of a year ago, and the decrease was practically all in Western rangers, as supplies of fed cattle have held out better than expected. Fat to good 1,050 to 1,350-lb. beefs are selling largely around \$4.60@5.40, the range of prices being wider than for some time past. Few good and no choice range beefs are being received. Choice rangers would bring \$4.25 or better, but the bulk of the trading is around \$3.25@3.85. The good demand for stockers and feeders helps out the beef market, as feeders are selling as high as any time this year. Good to choice feeders bring \$3.80@4.10; fair to good grades, \$3.40@3.75, and the common to fair kinds \$2.75@3.25. A large proportion of the receipts are cows, and for this reason the market is rather unsatisfactory on this class of stock, although prices are just about the same as a week ago. No fed stock to amount to anything is being received, but the good grass cows are selling at \$2.50@3.25, with common and canning grades at \$1.75@2.25.

HOGS.—There has been some increase in receipts this week, and the market has weakened off several points. Packers are extremely bearish on heavy weights, while the lighter grades sell readily at top figures. A very good shipping demand still exists for the lighter grades, while the rough and heavy hogs are at times hard to move. The range of prices is wider than it has been for months, and, judging by the character of the receipts, this spread is liable to increase rather than diminish. The top paid to-day was \$5.55, and the bulk of the trading was at \$5.15@5.25.

SHEEP.—Receipts have not been at all excessive, but they have been liberal enough to permit of some slight reduction in prices. Fat stock has not been very plentiful, and for this reason the market has held up fairly well on this class of stock. The dubious condition of the corn crop has had a most de-

pressing influence on the feeder trade, and prices have weakened off very materially, especially on lambs. The range sheep are not showing up as well in the matter of quality as usual, and this has also been a rather depressing feature. Quotations look pretty much the same as a week ago, the weakness being most apparent on the commoner grades.

COTTON CROP CONDITIONS.

The monthly report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture will show the average condition of cotton on August 25 to have been 81.2, as compared with 79.7 on July 25, 1903; 64.0 on August 26, 1902; 71.4 on August 24, 1901, and a ten-year average of 72.4.

The following table shows the condition by States on August 25 in each of the last three years and that on July 25, 1903, with the ten-year averages:

	Aug. 25, 1903.	July 25, 1903.	Aug. 26, 1902.	Aug. 24, 1901.	24, 10-year av'ge.
States.					
Texas	76	82	53	56	66
Georgia	81	77	68	81	76
Alabama	84	79	54	75	73
Mississippi	87	83	68	88	75
South Carolina	80	76	74	80	75
Arkansas	81	76	75	61	74
Louisiana	86	84	70	80	75
North Carolina	83	78	80	72	78
Tennessee	91	82	82	73	75
Indian Territory	81	75	68	76	74
Oklahoma	75	66	76	68	76
Florida	83	85	75	78	79
Missouri	81	78	73	75	80
Virginia	86	76	80	82	86

United States... 81.2 79.7 64.0 71.4 72.4

A POOR ANNUAL REPORT.

One of the weakest industrial reports of the year is that of the American Hide & Leather Company, popularly known as the "Upper Leather Trust." The year ended with a deficiency of \$79,634. The trading profits were reduced \$532,638, about 40 per cent. The concern was incorporated in 1899, and has never paid a dividend on its preferred stock of \$13,000,000 much less on the common stock of \$11,500,000. There are \$8,525,000 first mortgage bonds, on which, from the statement of liabilities \$170,500 are accrued in interest. According to the statement of the president, Thomas W. Hall, provision for the depreciation were deemed unnecessary for the balance sheet of 1903, but ample provision was made for possible loss on the collection of outstanding accounts, which amounted to \$1,764,413.

DUN'S WOOL REPORT.

Eastern dealers report only a fair volume of business, but quotations are firmly maintained and shipments to the mills are on a large scale. Western growers are securing very satisfactory prices for the new clip, which has been of good size in most States. Cables from abroad indicate that the markets are well sustained, and there is no evidence of burdensome accumulations at any point. The average advance in quotations of domestic wool, as compared with the corresponding date last year, should be very profitable to fortunate holders of stock.



CHICAGO SECTION



Dr. Schlimmer, chemist of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, is said to be doing some remarkable work for his firm.

Nelson Morris left Chicago on Tuesday, Sept. 1, to begin an extended journey which will keep him abroad for several months.

The new sheep house which the Union Stock Yards Company has built increases the capacity of the yards to 105,000 sheep daily.

Mr. Wardruff, chief of the canning department of Armour & Company, has been away for several weeks, but returned to his desk last Tuesday.

Under the able management of N. G. Connybear, the Lipton Company keeps 500 cars in active service and kills on an average 8,000 hogs per week.

Arthur D. White, former assistant to Wm. Shirley, advertising manager of Swift & Company, was appointed to succeed him in that position. He will assume full charge on Sept. 10.

L. Levy, engineer-in-chief of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger plants, left Chicago on the 24th, and will remain in New York for some time superintending the installation of new machinery.

At the Centennial day celebration the packers will play a prominent role. A series of floats in which the manifold departments of the packinghouse industry will be symbolized are to form a section of the Chicago of to-day.

It may not be generally known that H. G. Bartruff, of Morris & Co., was for many years identified with the *Omaha Bee* and *World-Herald*, and that he had the pleasure of declining to become secretary to the *Commoner's* editor during his first presidential campaign.

Dr. Joseph P. Grabfield, who has been abroad since January in the interests of the foreign department of Morris & Co., will return about Sept. 15. He has been successful in opening up a large number of important new agencies all over the European and African continents.

Secretary Pritchard of the Department of Health stole a march on several Aldermen who came to urge drastic action against a number of slaughtering houses who were still doing business in the forbidden zone by notifying the Aldermen that the firms, notably Stern & Co., were vacating their premises at the time.

The redoubtable R. Webber, of New York, enjoys the distinction of paying 6c. for the first carload of cattle this season. Louis Keefer represented the New York packer in this market. This lot of choice cattle were fed by Robert Davis, of Mahomet, Ill., and

sold through Charles Swanson, of Conover, Martin & Co.

Supt. Thomas, of Libby, McNeil & Libby, is out of town. In his absence his interests are looked after by Mr. Lees, assisted by Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin is of the younger element of packinghouse talent, but he is second to none in the handling of some of the intricate problems which confront sales managers and purchasing agents.

John Moran, formerly of Moran & Healy, is said to be negotiating for the superintendency of a packing house in Iowa. In this connection it may not be amiss to state that rumor has it also that the old firm of Moran & Healy will again start up as factors in the packinghouse industry. Mr. Healy could not be found to verify this report.

The list of millionaire philanthropists has been swelled recently by the published accounts of Stephen B. Roth, who enjoyed the distinction of being the star boarder of the Transit House. Many of his investments were made upon the advice of his friend, Nelson Morris, with whom he has been intimately associated in stock deals for a score of years.

E. K. Nelson, the chemist at Morris & Company, entertained the representative of The National Provisioner recently with a scientific narrative anent the theories of meat sterilization. Dr. Nelson was for many years a student of Dr. A. G. Manns, chief chemist of Armour & Company, who is considered the greatest authority on "packinghouse chemistry."

In talking with Arthur G. Leonard, the genial general manager of the Union Stock Yards & Transit Co., of Chicago, one receives the impression that the supremacy of Chicago as a cattle market was never before so assured as it is at the present time. During the latter half of 1903 Chicago is proving its claim to pre-eminence by increased receipts, also by vastly improved facilities and accommodations.

To attest his versatility in fields other than slaughtering, the Stock Yards Laureate has sent in this week the following rag-time doggerel:

"To cure his complexion vain Billy Wax,
In wholesale quantities swallowed Borax.
His colleagues lamented;
His best girl dissented.
Yet in 7 weeks he grew finer and stronger
Than Apollo, Jupiter or Ajax."

H. G. Bartruff, the "general publicity" man of Morris & Co., has just installed a compact and highly serviceable printing plant on the premises of Morris & Co. There are two Miehle cylinder presses and a fine assortment of new type.

This is the first week of Morris & Co.'s new folder. The cover is an unique and handsome clay model lithograph, size 4x8½, and is printed in four colors. The booklet contains 18 pages, and is conspicuous for its excellent typographical work and its convenient arrangement of matter.

Speaking of the latest launching of "Charley" Martin's big packinghouse projects the one with the strong fearless name, the Independent Packing Company, Col. Skinner, of the Stock Yards Company, said: "Charley Martin is very earnest in this matter, and I am with him." Just then Mr. M. F. Horine entered and a little later the writer's attention was called to the Marquis of Mores' experiment in the Dakotas and the many reasons why such projects must needs become abortive.

Some one suggested that the idea that the cattle and stockmen become slaughterers and packers was so humorous that it would probably be seen on the comic opera stage next season.

"Giving money away," is not only employed as a figurative catch phrase by Armour & Co., but is actually being done. A very neat souvenir and acceptable memento of the Armours is a \$5 gold piece framed in horsehair which is worn as a watch charm by the fortunate recipient.

Recently two large buyers of Eastern houses heard of these Armour souvenirs, and more in a spirit of badinage than greed called up Mr. Meeker and asked him to verify the report that Armour & Co. were giving away money. Mr. Meeker invited them over and presented both gentlemen with the charm. A friend of Mr. Burrowes, of Libby, McNeill & Libby, on meeting these buyers and hearing the story telephoned to Mr. B. and arranged for a dinner at the Union League Club.

At dinner the conversation naturally drifted to the wonderful enterprise of Armour & Co. "Oh," said Mr. Burrowes, as he shuffled out two full hands of eagles, "our firm is giving these things away." The effect was marked, and for a moment there was a painful silence on the part of the buyers until the friend of Mr. Burrowes brought up some undiscussed topic.

"Some years ago in Cincinnati an enterprising firm of young provision dealers forged to the front with new ideas—ideas which have since, by the subtle process of 'unconscious reproduction,' been exploited by the most prominent packers in the trade," said one of the oracles recently at the Union League Club. "This firm put a brand of hams on the market with the inscription on the label, 'The best in the world.' Soon after others followed with similar titles.

Speaking of trade marks, a problem confronted Morris & Co., in the selection of a suitable substitute for their Supreme Brand Label which no doubt every one recalls as representing the judiciary (the inference was to the Supreme bench) in the form of a porker. The firm of Morris & Co., after having become convinced that the hog label must go, entrusted H. G. Bartruff with the task of evolving a label which would typify supreme without offending the dignity of our judiciary. The design which met with the greatest approval, and which will henceforth be inseparable from the name Morris, shows a cloak of ermine and royal purple, upon which rests gracefully a crown and cross. The cloak is spread out and festooned. The coloring is perfect—black, gold, purple, red and white alternating in tasteful contrast and with good effect. Mr. Bartruff is to be congratulated upon the new coat-of-arms of the house of Morris.

STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Tuesday, Aug. 25.....	6,685	989	12,015	23,511
Wednesday, Aug. 26.....	27,378	2,040	32,903	27,576
Thursday, Aug. 27.....	11,137	857	21,423	14,590
Friday, Aug. 28.....	2,210	206	10,426	1,730
Saturday, Aug. 29.....	287	15	9,261	833
Monday, Aug. 31.....	21,215	762	32,540	30,951
Tuesday, Sept. 1.....	6,000	1,500	11,000	28,000
This week.....	27,215	2,262	64,540	56,651
Last week.....	29,318	2,148	23,394	69,299
Cor. week 1902.....	28,785	2,684	31,754	34,904
Official year ago.....	52,698	5,103	100,675	108,410
Official last week.....	70,230	5,268	112,007	114,012

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Cars.
Monday.....	4,765	25	7,022	5,749	
Yesterday.....	3,000	100	3,000	4,000	
This week.....	7,765	125	10,022	9,749	
Last week.....	6,258	223	5,006	16,542	
Last year.....	6,900	43	4,358	3,016	
Official last week.....	21,886	694	23,797	40,592	
Official year ago.....	18,547	363	21,711	22,268	

Receipts at Chicago stockyards for the year ending Aug. 31, with comparative figures:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Cars.
1902.....	2,521	81	1,951	11,294	
1901.....	4,765	25	7,022	5,749	
1900.....	1,787,045	5,323,621	2,428,122	75,358	176,118
Inc.....	370,850		113,708	1,940	10,302
Dec.....	437,103				

CATTLE.

Fancy steers.....	\$5.00@5.10
Choice to good steers.....	5.15@5.40
Fair to good steers.....	4.80@5.35
Common to fair steers.....	3.80@4.50
Choice cows and heifers.....	3.75@4.50
Good to choice cows and heifers.....	3.00@3.50
Fair cows and heifers.....	2.75@3.00
Cutters.....	2.50@2.80
Canners.....	1.75@2.75
Stags.....	3.75@4.75
Good to choice bulls.....	3.75@4.25
Common to fair hologna bulls.....	2.75@3.40
Good to choice stockers and feeders.....	4.00@4.30
Medium stockers and feeders.....	3.25@3.75
Inferior stockers and feeders.....	2.50@3.00
Choice calves, 100@150 lbs.....	6.25@7.00
Common to choice calves, 175@400 lbs.....	3.00@5.50

SHEEP.

Good wethers.....	\$3.25@3.75
Fair to choice ewes.....	3.00@3.25
Fair to good ewes.....	2.75@3.30
Good to choice lambs.....	5.25@6.00
Fair to good lambs.....	4.50@5.00
Common lambs.....	3.75@4.25
Good to choice backs.....	2.00@2.50
Feeding sheep.....	3.00@3.40
Feeding lambs.....	4.20@4.40

HOGS.

Good to choice, 245@400 lbs.....	\$5.50@5.75
Common to good, 245@440 lbs.....	5.10@5.50
Good to prime, 190@235 lbs.....	5.70@5.90
Assorted light, 150@180 lbs.....	5.85@6.05
Mixed, 200@245 lbs.....	5.15@5.50
Light mixed, 200@245 lbs.....	5.65@5.95
Pigs.....	5.25@5.90

During the week ending Saturday, August 29, the following number of hogs were purchased by—
Armour & Co. 21,800

Anglo-American.....	8,300
Boyd, Lunham & Co.....	6,700
Continental Packing Co.....	4,650
Cudahy.....	3,800
Lipton & Co.....	5,400
Morris & Co.....	6,000
National Packing Co. (Hammond plant).....	2,650
Omaha Packing Co. (outside yards).....	5,900
Swarzchild & Sulzberger.....	5,900
Swift & Co.....	18,700
City butchers.....	6,900
Shippers.....	22,000
Speculators and unsold.....	27,500
Total.....	146,200

TALLOW, GREASE, OIL, ETC.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from George M. Sterne & Son.)

Our market has made a decided advance since our last letter, in spite of increasing stocks and rather larger hog receipts. The buying of anxious shorts, with some support from the bull leaders, has advanced the September and October options of lard and ribs, while the December, January and May have firmed up the past two days in sympathy with a decidedly stronger corn market. The cash demand is reported as very much improved for both lard and meats, though the large sales of refined lard reported are all stated as being on private terms, and it is generally supposed that a considerable concession in price is being made in order to move the local stock freely.

Outside packers find it difficult to sell their lard anywhere to as good an advantage as in Chicago, hence are selling here and shipping in for delivery to a considerable extent. The fact that the off cuts of side meats were selling much nearer the September price a week or two since would indicate that the rib situation is nearer legitimate than it has been for some time. With the ordinary demand for September and October from the Southern consumers, it seems probable that a further advance in meats may be easily made unless hog receipts become again too burdensome. Packers seem inclined to sell the deferred futures in spite of the generally expected higher prices for corn, as the best informed livestock operators seem to expect largely increased hog receipts later in the Fall and during the early Winter months, as the country is said to be full of young hogs.

Fairbanks' statement of world's visible supply of lard of 12,400 tierces decrease is rather more bullish than expected.

LARD—Cash market advanced 2½c., closing at \$8.60. Loose, \$8.05. Shipments, 3,500 tierces, against 4,150 tierces same day last year. Liverpool unchanged at 41s. Hog receipts West, 65,000, against 82,000 last week and 53,000 a year ago. Estimated to-morrow, 25,000. Top price to-day, \$6.10. Leaf lard, 7½c.; extra neutral, 8½@8½c. Market opened steady, advanced 5c. per hundred on a

very moderate trade and eased slightly later in the day, closing at \$8.60 asked for September. The October and December options showed rather more activity and closed 5@7½c. higher than yesterday. The cash situation is unchanged, but considerable sales of lard are reported daily, principally refined, on private terms. The world's visible supply, according to the Fairbanks statement, decreased 12,416 tierces during the month of August and is now 211,072 tierces, against 142,320 tierces at the same date last year.

STEARINES.—Prime oleo stearine remains very quiet and market quotable at from 7½@7½c. No. 2 is unchanged at 6½@6½c. Lard stearine, 8½@8½c.; mutton stearine, 7½c.; unbleached tallow stearine, 5½@5½c.; grease stearine, 4½@5c., according to quality.

OLEO OIL continues dull and unchanged. There is a trifle more export business, but nothing doing in a domestic way. Extra oleo oil, 7@7½c.; No. 2, 6½@7c.; No. 3, 5½@6c.; extra oleo stock, 6½c.

TALLOW.—Market still continues firm. Edible quotable at 5@5½c.; prime packers, 4½@5½c.; No. 1 packers, 4½@4½c.; No. 2, 3½@4½c.; fancy renderers, 5@5½c.; No. 1 renderers, 4½@4½c.; prime country, 4½@4½c.; No. 1 country, 4½c.; "B" country, 4½@4½c.; No. 2 country, 3½@3½c. London cables report their market 6d. higher and all the offerings sold.

GREASES are quite steady, but very little doing, and about the same with "A" white, 4½@4½c.; "B," 4@4½c.; house, nominally 3½c.; yellow, 3½c.; brown, 3½@3½c.; glue stock, 3½@3½c.; neatfoot stock, 3½@3½c.; bone, 4@4½c.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Bleaching prime summer yellow, 39@39½c.; new prime summer yellow, September, October, 34@34½c. All loose, Chicago. Off summer yellow, soap grade, a few tanks offered at 32c.

COTTONSEED SOAP STOCK is quotable at 2@2½c.; for concentrated, on a basis of 63@65 per cent. F. A. Regular stock, on a basis of 50 per cent. F. A., is nominally 1c., Chicago.

PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forreth & Co.)

Chicago, Sept. 2, 1903.

We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., nominally 10½@10½c.; do., 12@14 ave., nominally 9½c.; do., 14@16 ave., nominally 9½c.; do., 18@20 ave., nominally 9½c. Green picnics, 5@8 ave., nominally 6½c.; do., 6@8 ave., nominally 5½c.; do., 8@10 ave., nominally 5½c. Green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., nominally 6½c.; do., 12@14 ave., nominally 6½c. Green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., nominally 10. Green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., nominally 13; do., 10@12 ave., nominally 11½.

How Can I Make Money ? Shall I Buy or Sell ?

A VITAL QUESTION IN THE CAREER OF EVERY BUSINESS MAN **BECAUSE** THE

RIGHT ANSWER MEANS PROFITS

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN

WHEAT, CORN, OATS, PORK?

IF SO, CALL ON US FOR INFORMATION THAT WILL HELP YOU IN DECIDING HOW TO TRADE

Send in Your Name—Statistics are Free

TRADE WITH US

"STERNE"
RIALTO, CHICAGO

LIGHT HOG POPULARITY.

The Chicago "Daily Livestock World" says that a change has been noted recently in hog market conditions. Killers pay a premium for light weight hogs, and there is an abnormal demand for pigs. Consumptive demand, instead of calling for heavy meats and lard, requires light hams and loins and bacon.

While this demand is seasonable it is just possible that the public taste is changing, and that the big fat hog of other days will not be required in such large numbers on future markets. The best demand is for light cuts without excessive fat, and the monster ham is no longer in highest repute. Lard is popularly credited with being a drug, packers' storehouses being full of last season's accumulation, and it is under this influence that the heavy hog has lost his right to earn a premium.

But there are other causes why this change should have taken place. Vegetable oils to a considerable extent have taken the place of lard, the lumber and mining camps where cured hog product was formerly a staple dish now use beef largely. In Southern cotton fields, once a great market for the output of Chicago packing town, home-grown pork largely supplies the demand. The development of hog raising has surprised even hog men. Texas is now third on the registry books of the American Poland-China Association.

All this suggests a probability that the so-called bacon hog will be profitable of production in the future. The market will need lard hogs, of course, but a division of the supply will be to the advantage of the grower. A bacon hog is not necessarily a porcine skeleton. What the killer wants is an animal with a thick covering of firm flesh. The bacon type of hog has been misconstrued, and in many cases ridiculed, more on account of a lack of knowledge of the real bacon type than anything else. The flesh must, of course, run largely to lean, and this kind of hog is to enjoy the bulk of popularity during hot weather hereafter. A light hog should possess extreme length and depth, be smooth and even fleshed from the shoulders to the hips, and present a smooth and even appearance.

In raising this class of hogs both the Yorkshire and Tamworth have given good results. At the Iowa Experiment Station herds of both are kept, and in the vicinity of Ottumwa, Iowa, a large number of Yorkshires are raised for a local bacon house, which, owing to the presence of a reliable supply, has been able to develop a large bacon business.

While the progress of the bacon hog has been slow he has a future, and the man who expects to make his porcine herd profitable will do well to give him a trial.

TRoublesome CONSULAR CATTLE INVOICES.

Returning stockmen have complaints against the United States Consul at Chihuahua, Mex., because of his manner of invoicing cattle shipments. The Consul, for some reason, insists that the owners or shippers must have the invoices signed before the cattle leave his district, while it has been the practice heretofore,

they say, to bring the cattle out and send the invoice back to the Consul to be signed, as cattle are considered perishable, and it is necessary to rush them along.

Cattleman W. J. Cox adds this to the question. He says:

"The Department has always countenanced the practice of Consuls in signing the invoices of cattle after the cattle had been taken out of the country, as they are considered perishable, and it has always been the practice to bring them over the river and send the invoice back to be signed. Recently I did this, and when the invoice was sent back the Consul refused to sign it, and I had to make a personal trip to Chihuahua to see him. He gave some excuses as to why he did not sign the invoice, but gave me no satisfaction, simply stating that I would hereafter have to get my invoices signed before I took the cattle out of his district. I put up a bond with Collector Garret for the cattle, for which he had refused to sign the invoice, and explained the matter to the Department at Washington. I have just been sustained and my bond has been canceled and returned. I can continue to do this and ignore the Consul altogether, but it is a whole lot of trouble to give a bond every time I bring over a load of cattle, so I will have to hold my cattle in Chihuahua till I can get the Consular invoice.

"A few days ago I had a shipment of cattle from Ortiz, a few miles below Chihuahua, and when we reached Chihuahua it was 11 o'clock at night, yet before I could bring my cattle to El Paso, I had to walk the long distance to the Consulate, wake the Consul and get my invoice signed, when it would have been just as well to have brought the cattle on to El Paso and returned the invoice for his signature."

The Consul probably acts under official instructions based upon abuses by other parties, and all must suffer.

PECULIAR SLAUGHTER FACT.

Chicago, Ill., is first and Indianapolis, Ind., is the sixth hog killing center of importance in

the packing industry of this country. It is outranked by Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph and St. Louis. The remarkable feature of the packing industry is that three of the six biggest packing house centers are in the State of Missouri. Those three have killed, since March 1st of this year, 2,450,000 hogs. Their slaughter of bees is relatively as large.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.**RANGE OF PRICES.**

MONDAY, AUG. 31.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept	8.50	8.60	8.45	8.47
Oct	7.67	7.80	7.62	7.67
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Sept	7.50	7.52	7.42	7.42
Oct	7.52	7.67	7.60	7.60
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Sept	12.45	12.50	12.22	12.22
Oct	12.65	12.67	12.42	12.42

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept	8.45	8.57	8.42	8.57
Oct	7.70	7.70	7.65	7.67
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Sept	7.45	7.55	7.42	7.55
Oct	7.60	7.67	7.60	7.65
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Sept	12.27	12.32	12.27	12.27
Oct	12.45	12.52	12.45	12.50

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept	8.57	8.62	8.57	8.60
Oct	7.72	7.77	7.70	7.75
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Sept	7.75	7.85	7.52	7.65
Oct	7.70	7.85	7.67	7.82
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Sept	12.27	12.37	12.25	12.35
Oct	12.55	12.65	12.50	12.62

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept	8.65	8.65	8.60	8.62
Oct	7.77	7.80	7.77	7.77
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Sept	7.67	8.00	7.67	8.00
Oct	7.85	7.97	7.85	7.95
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Sept	12.62	12.75	12.62	12.45
Oct	12.62	12.75	12.62	12.67

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept	8.57	8.77	8.67	8.77
Oct	7.82	7.82½	7.77	7.80
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Sept	8.02	8.15	8.02	8.07
Oct	8.05	8.25	8.05	8.15
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Sept	12.50	12.70	12.50	12.70
Oct	12.75	12.90	12.75	12.82

MARKET PRICES.

CHICAGO.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	2.45
Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.25
Concent. tank, 15 to 165 per unit.....	2.15
Ground tank, 10 to 115 per unit.....	2.30 & 10c.
Unground tank, 10 to 115 per unit.....	2.20 & 10c.
Unground tank, 9 and 30%, ton.....	31.00.
Unground tank, 6 and 35%, ton.....	16.00.
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	22.00.
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	18.00.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lb., avg. ton.....	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	28.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	45.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lb., avg. ton.....	45.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lb., avg. ton.....	40.00
Long Thigh Bones, 90 to 95 lb., avg. ton.....	35.00

LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	8.25 @ 8.60
Prime steam.....	8.25 @ 8.60
Neutral.....	6 1/4 @ 6 3/4
Compound.....	6 1/4 @ 6 3/4

STEARINES.

Oleo.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Lard.....	6 1/4 @ 6 3/4
Groase, W.....	4 1/4 @ 5
Groase, B.....	4 @ 5
Groase, Y.....	4 @ 4 1/4

OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained.....	62 @ 65
Lard Oil, extra, No. 1.....	40
Lard Oil, No. 1.....	38
Lard Oil, No. 2.....	36
Oleo Oil, extra.....	6 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Oleo Oil, No. 2.....	6 1/4 @ 6 3/4
Neatfoot Oil, pure.....	65 @ 68
Neatfoot Oil, No. 1.....	65 @ 68

TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
No. 2.....	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Edible.....	5 @ 5 1/2
City renderers.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2

GREASE.

Brown.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Yellow.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
White, A.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Bone.....	4 @ 4

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Borax.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Sugar—	
Pure, open kettle.....	3 1/4
White, clarified.....	4 1/2
Plantation, granulated.....	5
Yellow, clarified.....	4 1/2
Salt—	
Ashion, in bags, 224 lb.....	22.40
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lb.....	1.50
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.00
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	2.65
Casing salt, 200 lb., 2X and 3X.....	1.25

COOPERAGE.

Barrels.....	\$1.37 1/4 @ 1.40
Barrels.....	1.07 1/4 @ 1.10

BUTCHERS' WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$1.25
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.30
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	5.00
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lb., 1/2 doz. to case.....	18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	Per doz. \$2.25
2 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	2.50
4 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars 1/2 dozen in box.....	11.00
8 oz. jars 1/4 dozen in box.....	22.00
8, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra plate beef.....	30.50
Plate beef.....	9.00
Extra mess beef.....	9.50
Prime mess beef.....	10.00
Beef hams.....	Not Quoted.
Rump butts.....	9.00
Mess pork, repacked.....	13.00
Extra clear pork.....	16.75

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets.....	12 1/4
Insides.....	14
Outsides.....	12
Knuckles.....	12 1/4
Reg. chods.....	10 1/4

SMOKED MEATS PACKED.

A. C. Hams.....	12 1/4
Skinned Hams.....	12 1/4
Shoulders.....	7 1/2
Picnics.....	7 1/2
Breakfast Bacon.....	15

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.....	9 1/4
Lard substitute, tcs.....	7 1/4
Lard compound.....	7 1/4
Barrels.....	1/2 c. over tcs.
Half barrels.....	1/2 c. over tcs.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lb.....	1/2 c. to 1 c. over tcs.

BUTTERINE.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

No. 1, natural color.....	@ 10
No. 2, natural color.....	@ 11 1/4
No. 3, natural color.....	@ 14
No. 4, natural color.....	@ 15

F. O. B. KANSAS CITY.

No. 1, natural color.....	11 @ 12
No. 2, natural color.....	14 @ 15
No. 3, natural color.....	14 1/2 @ 16
No. 4, natural color.....	15 1/2 @ 17

BOILED MEATS.

Hams, boneless.....	18 1/4
California, boneless.....	12 1/4
Rolls shoulders.....	12 1/4

DRY SALT MEATS.

Rib bolies.....	\$8.25
Short clears.....	
Plates, regular.....	6.97 1/4
American shoulders.....	

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	12
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	35
Beef bungs, each.....	7
Hog casings, per lb free of salt.....	45
Hog bungs exports.....	10
" medium, each.....	5
" small, each.....	2
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	65

SAUSAGES.

Summer, H C.....	15
German Salsami.....	15
Holsteiner.....	12
O'Brien H. C.....	19
Italian Salsami.....	19
Cervelat.....	13
Bologna.....	5 1/4
Frankfurts.....	7 1/4
Blood, Liver and Head Cheese.....	6
Tongue.....	8 1/4
Special Compressed Ham.....	8
Best Inner Ham.....	8
Polish.....	7 1/4
Veal Ham.....	7 1/4
Pork Sausage.....	7

VINEGAR PICKLE—COOKED MEATS.

Pigs Feet, 1/2 bbl., 80 lb.....	\$3.10
Sausages, 1/2 bbl., 80 lb.....	5.20
Ox Hearts, 1/2 bbl., 80 lb.....	5.30
Plum Tripe, 1/2 bbl., 80 lb.....	2.40
H. C. Tripe, 1/2 bbl., 80 lb.....	4.50

DRESSED BEEF.

	Carcass.	Fore.	Hind.
Fair Cows.....	6 1/4	5	7 1/4
Good Young Cows.....	7	6 1/4	8 1/4
Native Heifers.....	7 1/4	6 1/4	8 1/4
Texas Steers.....	7 1/4 @ 8	6 1/4	10
Western Steers.....	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4	6 1/4	10 1/4
Native Steers.....	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4	6 1/4	10 1/4

BEEF CUTS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No.
Loins.....	15 @ 16	12 1/4	..
Short Loins.....	20	18	..
Ribs.....	14	12 1/4	..
Tenderloins.....	6	5 1/4	15
Chucks.....	8	4 1/4	4 1/4
Plates.....	8	7	8
Rounds.....	8	7	8
Rolls, boneless.....	..	9 @ 10	..
Shoulder Clods, boneless.....	..	..	..
Rump Butts, boneless.....	..	6 1/4	5
Chucks, boneless.....	..	4 1/4	..
Strip Loins.....	..	..	6 1/4
Beef Ham Sets.....	..	..	8

BEEF SUNDRIES.

Cheek meat.....	4
Hanging Tender.....	4 1/4
Flank Steak.....	7 @ 9
Trimming.....	8
Shanks.....	14
Flanks (rough).....	5
Brains.....	4
Kidneys.....	4
Beef Suet.....	4
Sweetbreads.....	25
Oxtails.....	3 1/4
Livers.....	4
Hearts.....	3
Tongues.....	11 1/4
Clean Tripe (reg.).....	24
Clean Tripe (H. C.).....	4

CALVES.

Carcass.....	7 @ 11
Fore.....	5 @ 9
Hind.....	9 @ 12
Sweetbreads.....	45c.
Livers.....	30c.

MUTTON.

Lambs (carcass).....	11 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Ewes (carcass).....	7 @ 8
Yearlings (carcass).....	9 @ 10
Wethers (carcass).....	8 @ 9
Mutton (racks).....	6 @ 7
Mutton, legs.....	8 @ 11
Mutton, breasts.....	8 @ 11
Mutton steaks.....	9 @ 10
Lamb (racks).....	9 @ 10
Lamb, loins.....	18 @ 18
Lamb, saddles.....	18 @ 18
Lamb, legs.....	18 @ 18
Lamb, tongue.....	12c. per lb
Lamb, fries.....	5c. pair

PORK.

Dressed Hogs.....	7 1/4
Tenderloins.....	10 1/4
Pork Loins.....	10 1/4
Spare Ribs.....	7 1/4
Butts.....	7 1/4
Shoulders.....	7 1/4
Shoulders (skinned).....	7 1/4
Trimming.....	4 1/4
Pigs' Tails.....	3
Hearts (per pound).....	2
Leaf Lard.....	7 1/4
Heads (rough).....	4
Heads (cleaned).....	4 1/4
Hocks (cleaned).....	3 1/4
Cheek Meat.....	14
Neck Bones.....	14
Backfat.....	7 1/4
Plux (per lb).....	1 1/4
Kidneys (per lb).....	2 1/4
Pigs' Feet (rough).....	3
Pigs' Feet (cleaned).....	3
Brains (per lb).....	3 1/4
Snouts and Ears.....	3 1/4
Tongues.....	9 1/4

BUTCHERS' OFFAL.

Tallow.....	4c.
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	2 1/2 per lb
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lb.....	10 1/4 @ 11
Calfskins, under 8 lb.....	60c. each

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE MARKET.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUGUST 31.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,047	—	1,638	38,731	9,282
Sixtieth street	1,719	75	5,591	5,193	73
West Shore Railroad	263	02	—	—	13,071
Lehigh Valley	5,359	—	—	374	—
Weehawken	1,254	—	—	—	3,058
Baltimore & Ohio.....	—	—	—	506	—
Scattering	—	—	60	33	—
Totals	10,642	137	7,298	46,404	25,484
Totals last week.....	11,206	114	7,197	46,087	26,836

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO AUGUST 31.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Victorian.....	112	—	2,100
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Oceanic.....	—	—	2,100
Swift Beef Co., Sa. Cymric.....	80	—	1,500
Swift Beef Co., Sa. Victorian.....	100	—	—
Swift Beef Co., Sa. Oceanic.....	—	—	2,100
Swift Beef Co., Sa. Cymric.....	149	—	—
C. Coughlin, Sa. Boston City.....	150	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Sa. Victorian.....	281	1,030	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Sa. Cymric.....	248	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Sa. Minneapolis.....	440	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Sa. British Princess.....	450	800	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Sa. Hindoo.....	150	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Sa. Gregory.....	30	—	—
Schwarzschild & Sulsberger, Sa. Victorian.....	281	—	—
Schwarzschild & Sulsberger, Sa. Cymric.....	248	—	—
Schwarzschild & Sulsberger, Sa. Minneapolis.....	440	—	1,547
Schwarzschild & Sulsberger, Sa. British Princess.....	150	—	—
Schwarzschild & Sulsberger, Sa. New York.....	—	—	830
Armour & Co., Sa. Victorian.....	—	—	2,100
Armour & Co., Sa. New York.....	—	—	1,400
Oudahy Packing Co., Sa. Umbria.....	—	—	1,800
Miscellaneous, Sa. Trinidad.....	75	80	—
I. S. Dillenback, Sa. Caribbe.....	5	20	—
D. G. Culver, Sa. Antilla.....	8	—	—
Tota exports.....	3,485	1,030	15,477
Total exports last week.....	2,591	1,253	17,880
Boston exports this week.....	—	—	3,900
Baltimore exports this week.....	434	—	—
Philadelphia exports this week.....	1,373	—	1,131
Montreal exports this week.....	6,686	2,066	—
Quebec exports this week.....	350	443	—
To London	4,545	1,091	1,547
To Liverpool	3,580	1,030	16,731
To Glasgow	1,973	327	—
To Bristol	430	—	—
To Manchester	1,002	1,061	—
To Hull	150	—	—
To Antwerp	750	800	—
To Southampton	—	—	2,230
To Para	30	—	—
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	88	100	—
Totals to all ports.....	12,328	4,400	20,508
Totals to all ports last week.....	10,415	4,111	27,033

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.15 to \$5.50
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.85 to 5.10
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.85 to 4.60
Oxen and stags.....	2.25 to 4.00
Hulls and dry calves.....	1.40 to 4.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	6.00 to 5.65

LIVE CALVES.

Live real calves, a few selected.....	100 lb 8 1/4 @
Live real calves, good to prime.....	100 lb 8 1/4 @ 8 1/4

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	6.30 @ 6.30
Hogs, medium.....	6.30 @ 6.35
Hogs, light to medium.....	6.40 @ 6.40
Pigs.....	6.00 @ 6.75
Bacon.....	5.20 @ 5.60

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, selected.....	per lb. 6 1/4
Spring lambs, good to choice.....	per lb. 6 1/4
Spring lambs, culls.....	per lb. 6
Sheep, selected.....	per lb. 6 1/4
Sheep, medium to good.....	per lb. 6 1/4
Sheep, culls.....	per lb. 6 1/4

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Choice native, light.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Common to fair, native.....	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Choice native, light.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Native, com. to fair.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Choice Western, light.....	6 1/4 @ 7
Common to fair, Texas.....	5 1/4 @ 6 1/4

Good to choice heifers.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair heifers.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Choice cows.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Common to fair cows.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Fleisch Bologna bulls.....	5 @ 6
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	12 1/4 @ 13 1/4

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	12 @ 13 1/4
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	12 @ 12 1/4
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Calves, country dressed, common.....	5 @ 6

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@ 9
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 7 1/4
Hogs, 180 lb.....	@ 7 1/4
Hogs, 160 lb.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Hogs, 140 lb.....	@ 8 1/4

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	per lb @ 10
Spring lambs, good.....	@ 9 1/4
Spring lambs, culls.....	@ 9
Sheep, choice.....	@ 8 1/4
Sheep, medium to good.....	@ 8
Sheep, culls.....	@ 7

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens nearby per lb.....	@ 16
Spring chickens Western per lb.....	@ 16
Spring chickens Southern per lb.....	@ 15
Fowls per lb.....	@ 13 1/4
Broilers per lb.....	@ 8
Turkeys per lb.....	@ 11
Ducks average Western per pair.....	75 @ 70
Ducks Southern and Southwestern per pair.....	60 @ 70
Geese Western per pair.....	15 @ 1.25
Geese Southern and Southwestern per pair.....	30 @ 1.00
Live pigeons old per pair.....	@ 30
Live pigeons young per pair.....	@ 25

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lb average.....	@ 14 1/4
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb average.....	@ 14
Smoked hams, heavy.....	@ 13 1/4
California hams, smoked, light.....	@ 9
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	@ 7 1/4
Smoked bacon, boneloss.....	@ 14
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@ 13 1/4
Dried beef, heavy.....	@ 13
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	@ 15
Smoked shoulders.....	@ 8
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@ 8 1/4

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.....	40.00
Tough bones, av. 90-95 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.....	75.00
Horns.....	15.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality.....	270 @ 280

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	60c to 75c a piece
Fresh Cow Tongues.....	40c to 50c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	10c to 18c a lb
Calves' liver.....	30c to 40c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2 to 2 1/2 a piece
Livers, beef.....	4c to 5c a lb
Oxtails.....	5c to 7c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	10c to 15c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10c to 12c a lb
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	15c to 25c a lb
Lamb's fries.....	6c to 8c a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	13 1/4 @ 14
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	12 @ 13

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2 1/4
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4 1/4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 25

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS.

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	@ 35.75
XX sheep, per dozen.....	@ 4.50
X sheep, per dozen.....	@ 3.75
Blind rib sheep.....	@ 3.75
Sheep, ribby.....	@ 3.12 1/2
XX lambs, per dozen.....	@ 4.50
X lambs, per dozen.....	@ 3.50
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 3.00
No. lambs, per dozen.....	@ 2.00
Culls, lambs.....	@ 75

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per kg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	42
Hog, American, in tcs. or bbls., per lb, F.O.S.....	42
Hog, American, kegs, per lb, F.O.S.....	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	13
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	8
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	6
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	35
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	37
Beef, middles, per lb.....	@ 6
Beef wessands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	@ 8 1/4
Beef wessands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3 1/2 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing., white.....	21 1/4	22 1/4
Pepper, Sing., black.....	18 1/4	14 1/4
Pepper, Penang, white.....	15	21 1/4
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	15
Pepper, shot.....	15	—
Allspice.....	07 1/4	10
Coriander.....	00 1/4	05
Mace.....	35	60

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Crystals.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Powdered.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4

THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra.....	21
I extra.....	17
IX.....	16
IX moulding.....	15
IX.....	14 1/4
IX.....	14
IX.....	13
IX.....	12
IX.....	11
IX.....	10
IX.....	9

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb .14
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.12
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14.....	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.10
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/4-14.....	piece 1.80
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb .12
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb .09
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lb and up.....	piece 1.80
Ticky kips, 18 lb and up.....	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lb and up.....	piece 1.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lb.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lb.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.50
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.35
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded kips.....	piece 90
Branded skins.....	piece 50

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Turkeys—Young hens and toms, avg. best.....	18 @ 15
Old.....	14 @ 15
Broilers—Phils., 3 to 4 lb to pair, per lb.....	26 @ 28
State & Penn., 3 to 4 lb to pair, per lb.....	22 @ 23
State & Penn., mixed sizes, per lb.....	18 @ 20
Western, dry-picked, per lb.....	18 @ 18
Western, scalded, per lb.....	16 @ 17
Southern, scalded, small, per lb.....	13 @ 15
Fowls—Western, scalded, fancy.....	@ 12 1/4
Other Western, dry picked, small, fancy.....	@ 13
Southern and Southwestern, dry picked.....	12 1/4 @ 13
Southern and Southwestern, scalded.....	12 @ 12 1/4
Old Cocks.....	@ 6 1/4
Ducks, Long Island, spring, per lb.....	@ 17 1/4
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen.....	2.50 @ 2.75
Mixed, per dozen.....	@ 2.25
Dark, per dozen.....	—

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.		
Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00	@23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	24.00	@24.50
Nitrate of soda—future.....	2.00	@2.03 1/2
Nitrate of Soda—spot.....	2.15	@2.20
Bone black, sp.-wt., per ton.....	13.50	@13.70
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.50	@2.55
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground, c. f., N. Y.....	2.65	@2.70
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	21.00	@22.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00	@19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00	@16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	14.00	@15.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00	@9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	20.00	@20.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00	@15.00
Asotone, per unit, del. New York.....	2.90	@2.95
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.07 1/2	@3.10
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	3.00	@3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.00	@3.05
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50	@7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	8.75	@8.75
The same, dried.....	8.75	@4.00
POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.		
Kainit, shipment, per 2,400 lbs.....	\$8.95	@9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00	@10.05
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00	@7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.58	@1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.50	@1.90
Double manure salt (46 1/2 p. c. less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 p. c.).....	1.00	@1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 80 p. c.).....	2.08	@2.20
Sylvinit, 34 to 38 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	.30	@.40

OCEAN FREIGHT.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	16c
Oil cake.....	1/6	6/	12c
Bacon.....	10/	15/	16c
Lard, Western.....	10/	15/	16c
Cheese.....	20/	25/	2 M
Butter.....	30/	30/	2 M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	16c
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	16c
Pork, per bbl.....	1/6	3/3	16c

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended August 25, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.

	Week Aug. 29, 1903.	Week Aug. 30, 1902.	1902, to Aug. 22, 1903.
United Kingdom.....	264	345	27,046
Continent.....	270	300	18,313
So. and Cen. Am.....	832	842	18,560
West Indies.....	955	2,012	52,285
Br. No. Am. Col.....	354	00	9,481
Other countries.....	.....	10	1,107
Totals.....	2,475	3,108	125,442

BACON AND HAM, LBS.

United Kingdom.....	10,448,554	8,510,005	434,713,982
Continent.....	1,025,296	1,289,795	46,315,200
So. and Cen. Am.....	207,675	35,900	5,284,900
West Indies.....	138,205	259,125	9,951,571
Br. No. Am. Col.....	1,400	17,648	87,800
Other countries.....	.....	.....	3,476,675
Totals.....	11,821,150	10,132,473	490,820,837

LARD, LBS.

United Kingdom.....	3,395,008	2,801,041	219,594,078
Continent.....	2,425,802	3,035,420	302,563,838
So. and Cen. Am.....	551,780	476,990	14,038,516
West Indies.....	529,930	790,700	29,813,351
Br. No. Am. Col.....	960	1,500	302,076
Other countries.....	72,600	18,420	2,870,080
Totals.....	6,976,140	7,133,161	468,711,939

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork.	Bacon and Hams.	Lard.
From—	bbls.	lbs.	lbs.
New York.....	2,239	6,372,700	3,910,050
Boston.....	101	2,513,650	1,123,445
Portland, Me.....	.....	742,275	90,300
Philadelphia.....	100	299,500	63,565
Baltimore.....	30	109,433	1,011,141
New Orleans.....	5	40,550	294,150
Montreal.....	.....	1,772,642	452,489
Galveston.....	.....	.....	16,000
Totals.....	2,475	11,821,150	6,976,140

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1902.	Nov. 1, 1901.	to
Pork, lbs.....	25,088,490	26,254,000	1,165,500
Bacon & hams, lbs.....	490,829,837	587,810,976	97,981,139
Lard, lbs.....	468,711,939	449,052,108	.....

GENERAL MARKETS

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Sept. 4.—Beef—Extra mess, 62s. 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 75s. Hams—Short cut, 58s. Bacon—Cumberland light, 54s.; short ribs, 52s. 6d.; long clear middles, light, 52s.; long middles, heavy, 52s.; short clear, 45s. 6d.; clear bellies, 54s.; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 34s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 40s. 6d.; American refined in pails, 41s. 9d. Cheese—American finest colored, 51s. Tallow—Prime city, 23s. 9d. Turpentine spirits, 44s. 9d. Rosin common, 5s. 3d. Cottonseed oil (Hull), 23s. 1 1/2 d. Petroleum refined (London), 5 11-16d. Linseed oil (London), 19s. 4 1/2 d.

LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

	Sept. 1.	Aug. 1.
Bacon, boxes.....	7,300	9,100
Hams, boxes.....	1,300	2,100
Shoulders, boxes.....	3,100	2,300
Cheese, boxes.....	67,200	60,400
Butter, cwt.....	8,000	5,900
Lard, tcs.....	4,200	5,300
Lard, other kinds, tons.....	1,400	2,110

NEW YORK STOCK OF LARD.

	Sept. 1, 1903.	Prime.	Off Grade.	Stearine.
In store, tcs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On docks, tcs.....	1,035	.....	.....	.....
At refiners, tcs.....	5,688	250	780	.....
Total, tcs.....	6,723	250	780	.....
Total last mo.....	7,002	180	797	.....
Total, last yr.....	6,805	100	1,080	.....
Receipts, tcs., 40,002; exports, tcs, 50,574.	.....	.....	.....	.....

HOG MARKETS SEPT. 5.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 11,000; active; 5@10c. up; \$5@6.15.
KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 5,000; strong; \$5.30@5.90.
OMAHA.—Receipts, 4,000; 5@10c. up; \$5.20@5.60.
INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 3,500; strong; \$5.70@6.25.
ST. LOUIS.—Stronger; \$5.20@6.15.
CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 30 cars; strong; \$6.05@6.25.
EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 25 cars; fairly active; \$6.20@6.50.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western stearine very irregular, and has no settled value; nominally about \$8.50@8.60; city steam, \$7.75@8; refined, Continent, tes., \$8.75; do., South America, tes., \$9.25; do., do., kegs, \$10.25; compounds, 6 1/2 @7c.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market has made considerable advance, and is very strong now, and the outlook much better than it has been for some time past. A good deal of the large accumulations which existed during the last six months, have been worked off, and the general market presents now a healthier tone.

There is very little business in neutral lard, on account of this article being far above the price of oleo.

Neither is there much business in new crop cottonseed oil, since buyers and sellers are so far apart.

A LARD PROBLEM.

How can packers hold the lard market up for bull reasons, receive all that is dumped upon their hands at the high prices by small packers who can't afford to hold, and then the small packers play a losing game because they

can't hold? That's the situation as handed out by certain press and reliable market experts. If the big fellows must stand and receive in a critical state of the market the other fellow is lucky in being able to unload upon the helpless big fellow, whoever created the awkward situation.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

The Produce Exchange, as well as the Chicago Board of Trade, will be closed over Saturday and Monday, covering the Labor Day holidays.

Proposed for membership: Frank Evans Marshall (commission); John C. Gledhill (grain and stocks).

Visitors: G. Munge, Jr., H. Clifford, Hamburg; A. Bodenheimer, Berlin; F. Rueb, Rotterdam; H. B. Bacon, Duluth; Benj. Rose, Cleveland; E. J. Tupper, R. S. Tunica, Murray Nelson, A. S. Craik, Chicago.

BUTCHERS WANT LOWER RATES.

A resolution was adopted by 600 butchers assembled at Koblenz, Germany, having for its purpose the reduction of the inspection charges which they declare are exorbitant, aggregating in some instances \$25 per month for the individual butcher. They recommend a rate of 25 cents for cattle and hogs, inclusive of inspection for trichinas and 8 cents for calves and sheep.

HIS LEG IN TWO PIECES.

Kicking against high prices and bucking a hard trade are easy compared with being kicked by a mule for a cause. Frank Weiland, the butcher, Detroit, Mich., found that out. He went up against the animal and got his leg back in two pieces. The kicker wasn't hurt.

HELD BOSTON CARGOES OF FOOD.

Advices from Boston state that recent shipments of canned peas from Belgium, smoked sausages from Denmark and Irish stout are detained at this port under the new law prohibiting the importation of adulterated food products, drugs and liquors. Samples have been drawn by the customs officials and sent to Washington for analysis, pending which the cargoes are withheld from the consignees.

This is the "Hub's" first experience under the working of the new foreign food law. The analyses proceed at once.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES.

AUGUST 20.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	200	7,500	1,500
Kansas City.....	500	2,000	500
Omaha.....	1,000	1,500	—
St. Louis.....	500	1,500	—
AUGUST 31.			
Chicago.....	10,000	32,000	24,000
Kansas City.....	17,000	3,000	1,000
Omaha.....	6,000	5,800	17,500
SEPTEMBER 1.			
Chicago.....	6,000	11,000	28,000
Kansas City.....	15,000	7,000	7,000
Omaha.....	4,000	5,000	18,000
SEPTEMBER 2.			
Chicago.....	22,000	25,000	30,000
Kansas City.....	10,000	7,000	10,000
Omaha.....	5,000	8,000	13,000
SEPTEMBER 3.			
Chicago.....	8,000	15,000	18,000
Kansas City.....	8,000	5,000	10,000
Omaha.....	3,000	4,000	6,000
SEPTEMBER 4.			
Chicago.....	2,500	11,000	10,000
Kansas City.....	3,000	5,000	2,000
Omaha.....	1,500	3,000	6,000
St. Louis.....	2,500	4,000	2,000

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

THE BUTCHERS' POULTRY TROUBLES.

Every trade and calling has its trials and cinches. The poultry line is no exception. Those on the inside know the ins and the outs of the game. A well-known Washington, D. C., dealer became confidential the other day and unbosomed the poultry man's troubles and delights. While talkative he said, among other things: "It may sound like an exaggeration to you or to any other person not familiar with the facts, but when I tell you that Washington is the best poultry and game market in America you can put it down as the truth, coming from one who has had experience in other large cities of the East. This is due to the large number of wealthy people in this city. Not only do we sell enormous quantities of poultry, turkeys, venison, wild ducks, quail, rabbits, squirrels, squabs, etc., but every winter we dispose of immense numbers of English and Scotch grouse from the great game preserves on the other side of the water, shipped here in cold storage. The bulk of our chickens, turkeys, and ducks come from East Tennessee. The same thing that drives the East Tennesseans to moonshining causes them to raise great numbers of fowls; namely, that in their section an enormous amount of grain is raised, for which there is practically no market, and as a result they use it to raise and fatten chickens, while, back in the mountains, they work it up into wildcat whisky. Passing by my place most any one would think that, as a business man, I have fewer cares, troubles and accidents than the general run of merchants, but as a matter of fact, I know of no place in the city where there are so many things to annoy a man as there are in the market. During the morning hours, when trade is brisk, and throughout the winter holidays, accidents seem to happen every hour. Sometimes it is a crate of chickens that is upset, and in the next instant several dozen roosters and hens are running about in the street. When, years ago, I first entered the business, I used to recapture my escaping poultry by running after them and catching them in my hands, but about a year ago I invented a kind of hook on the end of a seven-foot pole, with which I am now able to reach after them, catch them by the legs, and either hold them until I can get my hands on them, trip them up, so that some other person can capture them, or draw them in as I would a fish on the end of a line.

It is a wonderfully effective and useful instrument, and does not exist outside of Center Market. Every poulterer in the market has followed my example, and now has a 'hen hook,' as we call them, patterned after my invention. I really should have had the thing patented, but it is too late now. Occasionally lambs, sheep, calves, pigs, etc., get out, and although there may not be a boy in sight at the moment they leave the crate the instant they start up the street, with myself or one of my men in pursuit, there will be 500 boys after the animal before it has gone a hundred feet. The more you swear at the little rascals and tell them to go away and leave the animal alone, the greater the excitement and the number of youngsters that will come piling in from alleys and side streets. The result will be that they will keep the animal on the run until you get tired, disgusted and exasperated, and quit the chase, and then they will run it down and bring it back for you. Just as you are in the act of mopping your brow and trying to swallow your anger the mob of small fry will arrive on the scene with your runaway lamb or calf and every one of the 500 youngsters will demand a dime as a reward for having caught the animal. If you are not quick to secure the animal or they think you are not going to pay them, the little imps are liable to turn it loose again for another chase.

The small boy is the bane of the market-man's life. He is ubiquitous and ever-present.

Where he comes from no one can tell, but just let a chicken or lamb get loose and he is on hand to the number of several hundred, doing everything he can to keep you from catching the animal and trying hard to overtake it himself.

"About a month ago I was standing in front of my store, looking up the street, when I saw a crate containing a calf fall out of a wagon in front of one of the stores opposite my place of business. The crate broke and the calf escaped. The drayman started in pursuit, and although there was only one boy in sight before the calf got out, there were fully thirty of them in hot pursuit before the animal had gone a square. Moreover, they were pouring in from every quarter for a share of the fun. The draymen swore and scolded the little imps, but they paid no attention to their mouthings. Whooping and yelling in great glee, they chased the calf into Pennsylvania avenue, where, bewildered and bawling with terror and fright, with tail erect and eyeballs distended, it made a bee-line across the thoroughfare, bounded onto the sidewalk, plunged headlong through the expensive plate-glass window of one of the leading stores of the avenue, charged back of the counter, upsetting a lady clerk on the way, and sought refuge with the astounded proprietor in the business office in the rear. Several dozen boys got him out after a fashion, leading him back by ears and tail, to the store where he belonged. The merchant had the window to pay for, but this did not deter the authors of this destruction from demanding a quarter apiece for their services.

"Ducks and geese are easily caught when they escape, but the moment a turkey or Guinea hen leaves its coop you may just as well set it down to loss then and there, for they can fly like martins and always make a bee line for the Smithsonian grounds. A great many people have recently embarked in the business of raising squabs, for which there is a great demand in this city. Heretofore the local market has been supplied by the Philadelphia pigeon raisers, but now that local parties have found the business profitable, Washington may become as great a squab producing center as the Quaker City. In fact, our people are embarking in a great many small paying industries like this, and it is a fact of some interest that farmers and farming in the true sense have disappeared entirely from the District. To find farms and farmers one must now travel from twenty to twenty-five miles from the Capital. The land around the city is all occupied by the country homes of the rich or owned by market gardeners, who contrive to make a fair profit off of land worth from \$700 to \$1,000 per acre."

BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED.

George Abel, Allentown, Pa.'s, heaviest citizen and one-time butcher, is dead from a complication of diseases. He was born in Geissau, Saxony, in 1843. He came to this country when young. At his death he weighed 480 lbs. He predicted the hour of his death. He was a butcher on Gordon street for twenty-five years.

Oliver D. Bacon, who formerly owned a provision business on Main street, Charlestown, Mass., died at his home in Medford, aged 51 years.

Hugh Hemphill, the one-time well-known and wealthy provision dealer at St. Louis, Mo., is dead. He retired in 1872. He invented a famous cut of ham.

Charles Burkhart, a meat dealer at Crestline, O., was accidentally shot and killed there last week. He was 45 years old. He was going to shoot a steer. Reaching for his gun the hammer was pulled back and he thus mortally wounded himself.

Eli B. Smith, a well-known butcher and

citizen, near West Chester, Pa., is dead from a complication of ailments.

John W. Hall, a Kansas City, Mo., butcher, died at his home, 1730 Woodland avenue, last week of pneumonia.

MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE.

Jacob Dhein's meat market at Albany, Minn., had a severe fire a few days ago. It was gutted.

Hefter & Wolleman's meat market at Higgsinsville, Mo., has been destroyed by fire.

THE FOOLISH BUTCHER.

Bessemer, Mich., has foolish butchers just like any other place. One meat market there cut the retail price of meats to 5c. per pound. The live cattle cost that if they are any good at all. The dead meat will come up around 9 cents in the carcass. It will cost the butcher 10c. per pound to cut up. The butcher is just losing half of his money. If he pays cash for it to the dealer it is his personal loss. One man may "bust" all the other meat men, but it is not likely. In the meantime the public get the idea that 5c. is the correct price, and the regular price an imposition. The butcher has to either baste the packer or lie to square himself.

THE ROCHESTER MEAT SITUATION.

The meat struggle at Rochester, N. Y., between the market proprietors and their union employees has drifted into the following status: The "bosses" claim a solid front, barring two employer markets, against the union. They say that the small shops which are not in the association are one-man shops, and hence are not a factor in the fight. They employ no one. The union men state that they are putting in markets and are getting all the meat they can sell. They rely on the support of the union people of other trades to help them along. The public simply buys where the meat is best for the least money.

ABATTOIR MUST MOVE.

Stingel Bros. the 510 North Tilden street, Saginaw, Mich., slaughter house firm is fighting a whole city. The local board of health has adjudged the concern's place of business a nuisance, because dwellings have been built within its abattoir. The firm has decided to fight the board to a legal finish. Notice has been served on the place to get up and move in ten days. Joseph Stingel of the firm says in regard to it:

"We have had no time to consider that yet, having seen no counsel nor looked the matter up, and I am not prepared to say just what we will do. However, you may say this: If we have got to die, we are not going to do so without a struggle. After building up a business for twenty-five years, which has not been injurious to any one, we don't propose to give up unless we have to."

PRESERVED MEAT WITH SODA.

Soda is a new food preservative. It is a pretty dangerous agency. The Washington, D. C., authorities have butchers William Hunt, J. Noble and B. W. Gheen in the pure-food-law meshes for preserving meat with soda. The chemist found it there. The punishment should fit the crime.

BUTCHERS ATTENDED CHURCH.

The Retail Butchers' Association attended divine service in a body in a Saginaw, Mich., church. It must have amused some of the meat men to see the piety of some of the pious folk who possessed long-standing, unpaid meat bills. Their conscience must have given them an awful solar plexus blow when the dead beats saw the calm faces of the meat men in the church who had pleaded so fruitlessly the weeks before for a payment on account. It is said that some money was gleaned the next week as a result of the devotional call of the butchers at the church.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Edward Kuontz's slaughter house on Frederick street, Hagerstown, Md., has been burned.

The Syracuse, N. Y., Commissioner of Public Works wishes more room for the public market.

Six union butchers were held by the court last week in Philadelphia, Pa., for supposed boycott.

The big branch house of the Hammond Company at Paducah, Ky., is now opened and doing a good business.

E. K. Mereereau has been made manager of Nelson Morris & Co.'s branch at Elmira, N. Y. He took charge Tuesday.

Ruddy Brothers, of Kansas City, have closed their uptown market, but have not yet commenced the free delivery of meats to butchers.

The meat inspector at Providence, R. I., seized some soft-shell crabs from a Greek fisherman last week because of their unfitness for use.

Strike leaders hint at a national packing-house strike as a result of the Rochester, N. Y., union situation. The meat men must be on top then.

J. W. Zinsel, the butcher at 514 Robert street, New Orleans, La., has been charged with selling stale sausage, which is a criminal offense in that city.

The People's Meat Company has been incorporated at Hartford, Conn. The incorporators are: Bernard Zunner, Fred. Stokes and Salvator D'Esopo.

J. R. Beirsdorf & Bro., Chicago, has been incorporated; capital, \$2,500; manufacturing sausage; incorporators: J. R. Beirsdorf, J. W. Beirsdorf, Sidney Klein.

The municipal authorities of Cheboygan, Wis., have decided against the local butchers' request for a permit for a private slaughter-house, preferring a public one.

An insane man set the pork house of the Georgetown, Mass., "farm" for such, on fire last Saturday and stood guard with a razor to see it burn. He was finally subdued.


The Minto scribe of the Pekin, Ill., Tribune must own the meat market in his balliwick. He writes "another butcher shop is talked of for our town. One is enough."

The St. Louis butchers have called upon the Almighty to help along their "world problem." That's going high. The ministers are not unwilling to help along Sunday closing.

The Taylorville Meat and Provision Company, Ill., has been incorporated; capital, \$1,200; wholesale and retail meat and provision business. Incorporators, W. B. McBride, L. B. Day and L. Simpson.

Butchers at Red River Falls, Thief River Falls, Walker, Crookstown, St. Hilaire and other places in Minnesota, work, as a rule, from 5 A. M. until 10 P. M. How long will the flues of the nervous engine last?

In the Chicago amateur baseball league the team representing Schwarzschild & Sulzberger won the honors of Amateur day from thirty other of the leading clubs. The decision goes to S. & S. for presenting the best appearance of any local amateur baseball nine. Strange to say, their closest competitors were their business rivals, the Swift & Company team, which received second prize.



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G. V. Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo.;
Bernard Gloeckler, Pittsburg, Pa.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The big picnic and outing of the Denver, Colo., Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association at Meadow Park was a great success. Between 2,000 and 3,000 people attended. It was the organization's seventh annual outing. The shops closed tight and the specials began hauling the crowd out at 7 a. m., starting them back at 9.30 p. m.

The following account is sent us of the outing of the Binghamton, N. Y., retail butchers:

The officials in the Lackawanna ticket office said that the crowd of people that patronized the excursion was the most refined and best appearing of the excursion season.

Many grocery stores and meat markets were closed all day, which greatly inconvenienced a number of people, but most of the residents of the city had prepared beforehand and laid in a stock of provisions yesterday. The annual excursion of the grocers and butchers is looked forward to by those interested in the two vocations and their friends as a day of holiday and genuine enjoyment. It is the one day in the year, aside from holidays and Sundays, that they get an opportunity to close up their stores and together with their families spend the day out of town. Even on holidays their stores are usually kept open for half the day to accommodate the public.

To-morrow the Retail Butchers' Association of St. Louis, Mo., will have its big parade and barbecue at the St. Louis fair grounds. It is planned to be the biggest affair in the history of butchery in that thriving city.

The Denison, Tex., Grocers' and Butchers' Association will take part in the Labor Day parade. The organization will arrange a mammoth float typifying the meat trade and the toilers therein. The butchers will parade as a body and show the Denison people what a fine battalion the white apron crowd makes.

The Woodmen of America joined the Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Bay City and the Saginaw Valley Picnic Association in the big outing last week. A special Michigan Central train took the crowd out from the city. The territory included in the association is Bay, Saginaw, Midland, Arenac, Tuscola, Sanilac and Genesee counties. The programme of the day consisted of competitive drills by Forester teams, log rolling contests, etc., and during the afternoon the association

met and elected officers for the ensuing year. The grocers and butchers' outing to Port Huron took place on the same day. The city was pretty well deserted.

Grand Rapids grocers and butchers discontinued the Thursday half-holiday for the season after last week. The holiday has been observed during July and August, and there is talk of making it July, August and September next year.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Peoria, Ill., has affiliated with the Western national organization. It is expected to unite the two national bodies in Washington, D. C., in October next.

NEW SHOPS.

D. J. Kehler expects to soon open a meat market on Third street, Parkersburg, W. Va. John Thomson has virtually made his old meat shop at Herkimer, N. Y., a new market.

M. Dineen has fitted up a superb meat market at Fresno, Cal. It is a credit to the West.

Ray Miller, the butcher at Mt. Pleasant, Pa., has fallen heir to a good trade at that place.

W. C. Western has changed his mind. He will establish his market and restaurant elsewhere than Benton, Ill.

E. E. Rinn is digging the foundation for his provision plant at Allentown, Pa.

Frank Hitzel will open a meat store on Market street, West Bethlehem, Pa.

Lewis Byrd is opening a large market at Bellville, W. Va.

Mr. Mendenhall, of Seven Mile, is looking for a butcher shop site in Hamilton, O.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

John and W. H. Myers have bought E. E. Houtz's meat market at Bethlehem, Pa.

Frank Aumer has bought C. J. Naffziger's market on State street, Cheboygan, Mich.

Isert & Statenbocker have purchased J. A. Littick's meat business on Broadway, Keytesville, Mo.

O'Donnell & Wirag now own the meat market of Gertrude Ingleman at Montgomery, Ala.

P. C. McGovern and A. S. Baker now own Mayor W. B. Deacon's meat market at Zanesville, O.

Charles and Vernie Englund have purchased the meat market of August Ablestrand on Seventh street, Rockford, Ill.

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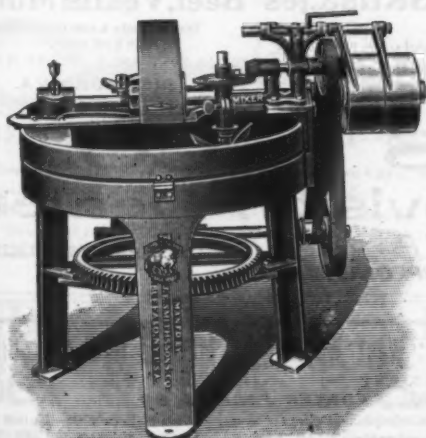
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8. Cuts & mixes the speck thoroughly.

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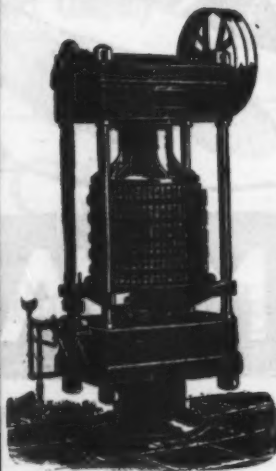
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POULTRY.

Silz, A.

POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY.

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Valle Co.

PRESERVATIVES.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.

PRESSES.

Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.
The Boomer & Boschert Co.
Thomas-Albright Co.
Perrin, William R.
Shriver, T., & Co.
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Valle Co.

PROVISIONS.

Adams Bros. Co.
Bower, John & Co.
Keane, T. T.
Margerum Prov. Co.
Ottman & Co., Wm.
People's Provision Co.
Reed's Sons, C. H.
Robinson, G. W.
Roesch & Sons.
Shea, John.
Simon, Chas.
Snyder, W. A.
Springfield Provision Co.
Wheeler Co., T. H.
Zimmerman, M.

PUMPS.

Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.
Lobee Pump & M. Co.
Stewart Heater Co.
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Valle Co.
Taber Pump Co.

REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

American Linde Refrigeration Co.
A. H. Barber Mfg. Co.
Brunswick Ref. Co.
Domestic Ice Machine Co.
Frick Co., The.
Remington Machine Co.
Singer Auto. Ice Machine Co.
Triumph Ice Machine Co.
Vogt Machine Co., Henry.

REFRIGERATING MACHINE SUPPLIES.

Triumph Ice Machine Co.

REFRIGERATING PIPE.

Triumph Ice Machine Co.

REFRIGERATING ENGINEERS.

Triumph Ice Machine Co.

ROOFING.

F. W. Bird & Sons.
Standard Paint Co.

SAL SODA.

Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

SALT.

Higbie, F. K. Co.

SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS.

(See Pork and Beef Packers.)

SCALES.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
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SCREENING MACHINERY.

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.

SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS.

Union Warehouse Co.

SILICATES OF SODA.

Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

SKEWERS.

American Wire Form Co.
Brecht, B. S. Co.
Handler, M.
Higbie, F. K. Co.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

SPICES.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Fischer Mills.
Hellriegel & Co.
McCormick & Co.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.

SPICE GRINDERS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
John E. Smith's Sons Co.

SOAPMAKERS' MACHINERY.

Dopp Co., H. Wm.
Taber Pump Co.

SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

SODA ASH.

Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

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Lunkenheimer Co.
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STEAM GAUGES.

Crosby Steam Gauge & Valve Co.
Lunkenheimer Co.

STEAM TRAPS.

American Blower Co.

SUPPLIES FOR BUTCHERS.

Albright-Nell Co.
American Wire Form Co.
Billingham, P., & Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Higbie, F. K. Co.
Hurford, O. P.
Moyer & Co., J. W.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.
Ottenheimer Bros.
Perrin, William R., & Co.
Plumb, F. H.
Smith's, John E., Sons Co.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

SUPPLIES FOR PACKINGHOUSES.

Adt, J. B.
Albright-Nell Co.
Billingham, P., & Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Higbie, F. K. Co.

TANKS.

Wm. Graver Tank Works.

THERMOMETERS.

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TRIERS.

Burrell & Co., D. H.

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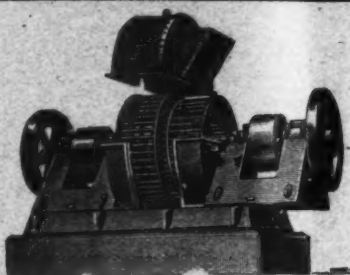
Kell, Wm.

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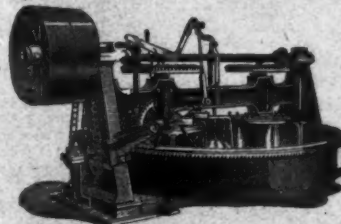
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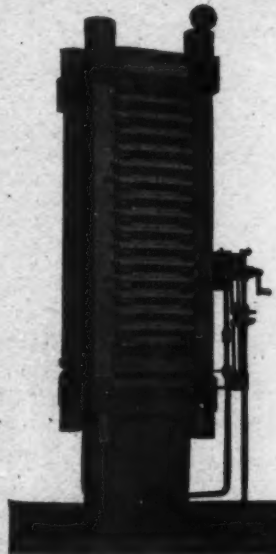
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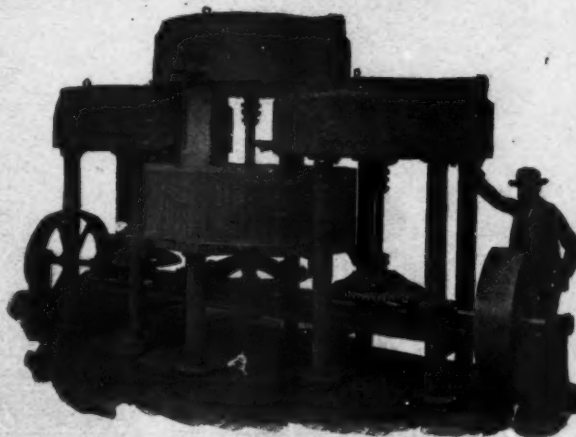
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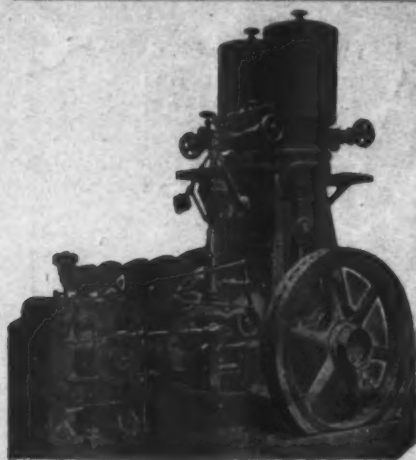


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